WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 14 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILENCE OF GRAVE

In Europe the Worst Aspect is Put on the Absence of Word from Diplomats.

DE GIER'S DEATH STIRS RUSSIA

NEW YORK, JULY 14.—A SHANGHAI DISPATCH PUBLISHED TODAY SAYS:

"PRINCE SHENG, THE DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS, HAS COMMUNICATED A MESSAGE TO THE CONSULS HERE ANNOUNCING THE MURDER OF THE FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN AND LAYING THE BLAME ON THE ANTI-FOREIGN GENERAL, TUNG-FUH-SIANG.

"THE MESSAGE SAYS THAT TUNG, ENRAGED BY THE DEFENSE MADE BY THE BRITISH LEGATION, ORDERED THE HEAVY GUNS TO FIRE, DEMOLISHING THE LEGATION AND SETTING THE BUILDINGS AFLAME. THIS WAS THE ANNIHILATION OF FOREIGNERS."

London, July 14.—Though hope still struggles against the conclusion that the silence at Pekin is the silence of the grave, the official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomatists have adopted the pessimistic views held by the consuls at Shanghai have almost silenced those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evident which is becoming so cogent. The Chinese assurances and edicts appear to observers here to be merely part of a plan to cautiously break the news of the tragedy and delude the foreigners with a tale of imperial guiltlessness.

But, if the bombardment reported in Consul Goodnow's last message occurred it must have been carried out by the Chinese regulars, so the plea of imperial defence of the legations seems to fall to the ground.

The situation at Tien Tsin appears to be slowly but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forward reinforcements, as the Chinese have rendered the navigation of the river most difficult by diverting its waters.

Happily St. Petersburg today announces that the telegraph between Taku and Tien Tsin has already been restored and that railroad communication will shortly be re-established.

To the other trials of the besieged persons at Tien Tsin has been added an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Dispatches from Tien Tsin report that a number of ladies there have white-haired through the horrors of the siege.

HOPE HAS FLED.

London, July 14.—4:57 p. m.—The British consul general at Shanghai, in transmitting to the foreign office messages from the governor of Shan-Tung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Pekin.

BURNED TSUNG LI YAMEN.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation here has received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs, stating that after the German minister was shot at Pekin the German marines made an assault upon the tsung li yamen and burned down the building. The dispatch goes into this affair in detail.

SUMMONED TO PEKIN.

Hong Kong, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraph summons to Pekin. It is reported that he will proceed north tomorrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an international council of war, held at Tien Tsin, has decided, for the present, to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing safe communication with Taku forts and arsenals. Tien Tsin, it is added, is being rearmed with guns of the highest class.

THE MURDER OF DE GIERS.

Chicago, July 14.—A dispatch to the, Record from St. Petersburg July 11, (via Paris July 14) says:

The czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Pekin. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexeff at Port Arthur confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. de Giers which merely, in form of rumors, had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. de Giers was being disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the caldron.

Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexeff's advices declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. de Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately, and his brave body guard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation.

Immediately upon the receipt of Admiral Alexeff's dispatch the czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

The Russo-Korean relations at the present moment are all that could be desired. The audience of the Korean envoy last week, when he placed his credentials to the czar, was most cordial. The Korean minister and his cabinet are inclined to be favorably impressed by Russia's successful activity in China and the empire's tolerant attitude toward Japan.

WITHOUT INFORMATION.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian minister at Pekin. The officials do not discredit it, but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantage as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Pekin. They think that if this proves true it will entirely and very seriously affect the whole situation.

The report from St. Petersburg of the slaughter of the Russian minister and his wife at Pekin sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of whom, however, was able to shed the slightest light on the subject. At the Russian embassy the officials were neither able to confirm nor deny, stating that the government is not in the habit of forwarding new developments to its diplomatic representatives.

At the German, French, Japanese, Chinese and all other foreign establishments horror was expressed at the reported occurrence, although in none of these quarters was there any knowledge of the facts.

SMALLER INTEREST IN TRIAL.

Georgetown, Ky., July 14.—Attendance at the trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb E. Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, was smaller today than hitherto. It was believed that only the civil engineer who measured the state grounds at Frankfort and the doctors who performed the autopsy of Governor Goebel would testify. This evidence had small attraction for the general public. Garments worn by Governor Goebel when he was shot were brought into court to be exhibited and filed.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14.—The attendance at the third day's session of the international assembly of the Baptist Young People's union was estimated at 10,000. While Music hall was packed, others were meeting in sections. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, led the devotional hour with an address on "Personal Work." After the reports of committees, addresses were delivered by Hon. B. F. Dunwiddie, of Janesville, Wis.; Dr. T. C. Johnson, of Charleston, W. Va., and Dr. S. Y. Jomeson, of Atlanta, the latter describing some phases of mission work in the south. In discussing "The Student Volunteer Movement," Franklin W. Sweet, of St. Paris, Ohio, spoke of "Its Origin;" Rev. Albert Ehrgott, of Springfield, Ohio, of "Its Marvelous Development," and Charles B. Tenny, of Rochester, N. Y., of "Its Significance." The afternoon was devoted to junior exercises, with an address by Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, Va., on "Child Conversion and Child Training."

ORGANIZATION IS PERMANENT

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB THAT COMES TO STAY.

Will Take an Active Part in the Coming Campaign—The Officers Chosen.

The Fort Wayne Democratic club is the name of a new political organization just formed, the distinguishing feature of which is that it is formed not merely for the campaign, but expects to retain an active and permanent association. The organization was completed at a meeting held Thursday evening and the officers chosen are as follows:

President—Daniel Harding.
Secretary—F. E. Purcell.
Treasurer—Charles Waltemuth.

There is already a membership of ten from each of the city wards and Secretary Purcell stated this morning that it was expected the membership would reach 300 within a short time. Its members are very largely business men and they expect to take an active part in aiding in the election of Bryan and Stevenson.

The regular meetings are to be held the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at the Olympia band hall, in the Tri-State building. At the next meeting a number of local speakers will deliver addresses.

RAILROAD MAN DEAD.

Denver, Col., July 14.—Col. Samuel B. Beaumont, for a number of years connected with the freight department of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is dead at Perry Park, Col. Colonel Beaumont was born in Connecticut in 1830 and was highly connected in New England.

RAINS IN INDIA.

Simla, July 14.—General rain has fallen over nearly all India during the past few days and the prospects of the crops have immensely improved. The famine areas have, generally, been benefited.

MORE SCARLET FEVER.

A number of new cases of scarlet fever have been reported in the southeastern suburbs of the city, and this afternoon Dr. Carl Froegler, the county health officer, is making an investigation. There were for a time many cases in the city, but the efforts of the physicians have been so successful in controlling it that until the new cases reported today there were less than half a dozen cases of the fever in Fort Wayne.

OFF FOR ROME CITY.

Late this afternoon Will Peltier, J. Ross McCulloch, Will Bostick and Frank Mohr left for Rome City, making the trip in locomobiles and going by way of Churubusco and Albion. They figure on covering the distance in slightly more than two hours.

Miss Florence Gates goes to Rome City tomorrow to spend a few days with friends.

WITHOUT WARNING

SENATOR GEAR, OF IOWA, IS SUDDENLY STRICKEN.

END CAME IN WASHINGTON

HAD BEEN FEELING IN USUAL HEALTH.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE

A LONG PUBLIC CAREER IS ENDED.

Washington, July 14.—United States Senator John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, died at 4:30 a. m. today of heart failure in his apartments at the Portland, in this city. While Senator Gear had been in poor health for a year or more, death came entirely unexpectedly.

He was in excellent spirits last night and made engagements with some political friends for today. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Gear, he went out driving with Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department. They returned about 10 o'clock and the senator retired an hour later in his usual health.

ATTACKED BY CONGESTION.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the senator summoned his confidential secretary, Col. R. R. Root, and informed him that he was troubled with congestion in his chest. Mrs. Gear was called and she and Colonel Root applied some simple remedies, which seemed to relieve the snator's sufferings. At 2:30 Senator Gear complained of serious difficulty in breathing. His condition became critical and his family physician, Dr. Davis, was summoned. An examination convinced Dr. Davis that his distinguished patient was suffering from heart trouble, and calling Colonel Root aside, he informed him that Senator Gear could last scarcely an hour.

HIS LAST WORDS.

About 4 o'clock the senator seemed to be easier, and when asked by Mrs. Gear as to his condition, replied faintly:

"I feel a trifle better."

These were his last words. Fifteen minutes later he was dead.

Early today Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, of the senate, was notified of Senator Gear's death and began to make arrangement for the funeral. The remains will be taken directly to Burlington, Iowa, which for many years was the home of Senator Gear. A special car will be attached to the 3:30 Pennsylvania train tomorrow afternoon for the accommodation of the funeral party.

WILL NAME A COMMITTEE.

Colonel Ransdell communicated today with Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem. of the senate, who will name a committee of senators to represent the senate at the funeral.

Through the sergeant-at-arms of the house Speaker Henderson, of Senator Gear's state, also was notified officially of the death. He will designate a committee of the house to attend the funeral.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will accompany Mrs. Gear on her sad journey westward.

Senator Gear left besides his widow two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Blythe, wife of the principal attorney of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and Mrs. Horace Rand, wife of a prominent business man, both residing in Burlington. They will join the funeral party at Chicago on Monday and will proceed thence to Burlington on a special train over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Funeral services will be held in Burlington some time Wednesday. No services are to be held here.

GREAT SHOCK TO FRIENDS.

The news of Senator Gear's death was a great shock to his personal and official friends in Washington, by whom he was very highly regarded. Secretary Wilson was inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to him. He had been a life-long friend of the senator, the two being almost as closely allied as brothers. He was among the early callers at the Portland this morning.

Admiral Walker, of the navy, who had been a friend of Senator Gear for nearly half a century, accompanied by former Senator Pasco, of Florida, called early to tender their services and sympathy.

MRS. GEAR PROSTRATED.

Mrs. Gear, prostrated by the shock, was unable to receive callers.

Few men in public life were more generally loved and respected than Senator Gear. His was a beautiful character and political opponents, as well as political friends, recognized his sterling worth. Indeed, some of his most intimate friends were found among those who differed from him in politics. His domestic life was charming.

He was a devoted husband and father and was a distinct favorite in a wide social circle. He was known particularly for his unostenatious, but effective charitable works.

John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825; received a common school education; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth general assemblies of the state, serving as speaker for the last two terms; was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79 and again in 1880-81; was elected to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses; was beaten for the fifty-second; was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, and was elected to the fifty-third congress as a republican; was elected January 23, 1894, a senator in congress from the state of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895, and was re-elected this year for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

NO TRACE OF THE ROBBERS

MR. HEERSCHE IS CERTAIN THAT HE KNOWS THEM.

Were Frequenters of His Place for Several Weeks—Officers Still Searching.

The two desperadoes who entered and robbed Herman Heersche's saloon Friday noon are still at large, with small prospects of their being captured. The sheriff's deputies and the police have made a thorough search and have no trace whatever of the men since they tied their horse near Zion's church, in the Seventh ward. The men alighted from the buggy and after tying the horse one of them took something out from under the seat and the two started through an alley, one man carrying two revolvers, while his pal held a revolver in one hand. The men were not seen after entering this alley and as the officers were all on wild goose chases through the country the desperadoes had plenty of time to make good their disguises and are now probably miles away.

Mr. Heersche finds that he will be loser less than $300, the men having secured cash to the amount of $270. There was a certificate of deposit for $250 and several orders for time on the Olds wagon works which cannot be realized on and this amount Mr. Heersche will save. He is confident that he knows the robbers. For three weeks two strange men have been loitering about his saloon and he was unable to learn where they boarded or who they were. Two or three times they spent money and twice had money changed. Mr. Heersche recognized one of these men as the robber who entered the saloon. He has furnished the officers with a good description and detectives are now trying to locate the men, with small prospects of success. The police have learned that the two men have been spending part of their time about a saloon in Nebraska and it is probable that they were scheming all the while to commit a robbery.

A WHEELMAN'S NIGHT.

Manager Alter has arranged a wheelman's night at Robison park and it is expected that this event, on Thursday, July 26, will attract a very large number of the cycling fraternity to the pretty resort. There will be a splendid program of races at the cycle track at 5 o'clock, and following the races will be time for picnic luncheon. After the theater performance there will be dancing in the big pavilion and the full orchestra will furnish music for the dancers.

THEY WANT A TICKET.

New York, July 14.—A committee of gold democrats today issued a call for a meeting in this city July 18, to devise the best method of placing in nomination a third ticket for president and vice president upon a platform "denouncing and combatting the fallacious and unconstitutional policies of both parties." The call is signed by gold democrats of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Colorado.

FAVORS THE BOXERS

Consul Goodnow Cables That the Governor of Hoana Fshanfi Grants Immunities.

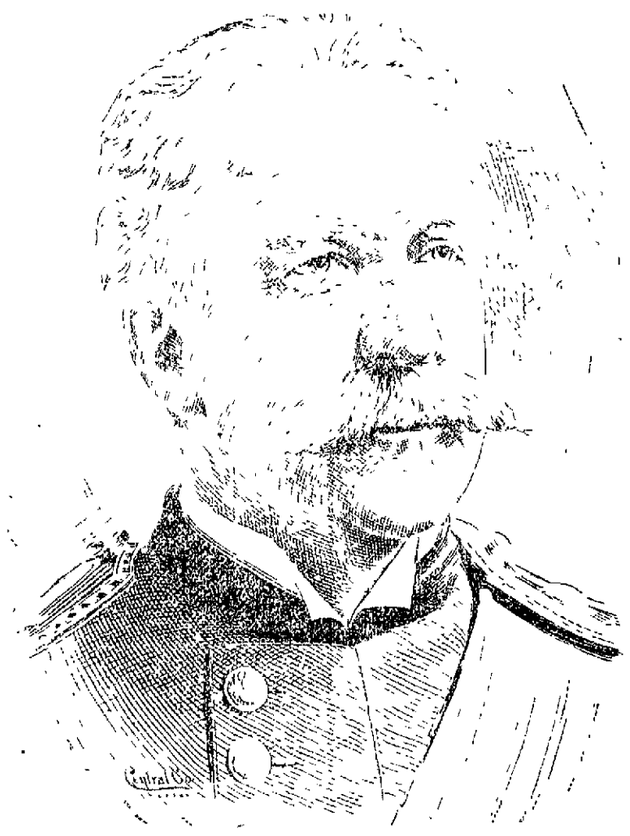
SITUATION IS GROWING WORSE

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, stating that the governor of Honan Fshanfi has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the boxers.

Consul General Goodnow's short dispatch represents all that the state or navy departments know of the developments in China within the last twenty-four hours. His news only goes to confirm the general belief of the officials that the minister is under high nervous tension.

GEN. MILES CALLS ON MR. WU.

Washington, July 14.—Lieutenant General Miles called at the Chinese legation today and had a talk with the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. This naturally aroused comment in connection with the vague rumors afloat that General Miles might go to China.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES.

It is Rumored in Washington That He Will Take Command of the American Forces in China.

that the situation in China is steadily growing worse instead of better. The Honan Fshanfi referred to by Mr. Goodnow as the place where the viceroy appears to favor the boxers is said at the state department to be actually two separate provinces of vast extent lying in the western and northern portion of China. Shansi, meaning western island, is the province lying directly west of Chili, in which Pekin is located. Honan adjoins Shanshi on the south. They might present an almost impassable barrier if, as Mr. Goodnow's dispatch indicates, they are disaffected and undertake to oppose the northward march of the armies of Li Hung Chang and the other great southern viceroys upon Pekin.

The consul general's message was undated, and as this lack of knowledge as to the exact time of happenings recorded in the cablegrams of the naval and state department officials is embarrassing, and even serious in results, the government here today cabled instructions to its representatives in China to include the date in the body of every dispatch sent by them.

No confirmation has reached the state department of the report from St. Petersburg of the torture and death of the Russian minister at Pekin. Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, called up Secretary Hay this morning, but it is stated that he has no information touching the Chinese situation.

A rumor was afloat this morning to the effect that certain interviews attributed to the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu, had attracted official attention and might be made the subject of representations to him by the state department. It is understood that nothing has yet been done in that direction, however, and it is possible that the particular interviews may be ignored officially in view of the realization on the part of the officials that the minister is under high nervous tension.

It was stated later, however, by those in a position to be thoroughly informed of General Miles' plans, that the call on Minister Wu was entirely devoid of official significance and that General Miles has no present purpose of going to China. It is stated in this well informed quarter that the relations between General Miles and Minister Wu are friendly and personal, so that they frequently met and exchanged informal views. It is specifically stated that General Miles has not asked for service in China and that such a move would not be considered for a moment under the present circumstances. At most, the army to be placed under foreign commanders does not exceed 10,000 men and it is pointed that such a command would be quite inadequate for a lieutenant general. It is appreciated, however, that the situation may develop at any moment so that a large army will be required, in which case General Miles might determine to take the field in person.

For the present he is exercising care in the preparations for getting the American troops on the ground, the detail of supplies, transportation, etc.

The diplomatic instructions of General Chaffee, who is in immediate command of the forces in China, are quite apart from those of a military nature.

WU URGES HIS GOVERNMENT.

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese minister continues to exert his efforts toward getting information from Pekin, but up to a late hour of the day he had not received any answer in connection with the cipher cable to Minister Conger, or from a second inquiry which he forwarded yesterday. This second dispatch was

(Continued on Second Page.)

Great Expectations.

(Continued from Page 9.)

would make mighty interesting reading. The sum that has been in chancery longest dates to 1720. It is significant.

CLERK'S AMERICAN MAIL.

The chancery clerk is even more unhappy than the secretaries at the American embassy, for he also receives a big packet of letters from the states on every mail steamer and most of them inclose for a reply an American stamp, which is utterly useless here. The clerk had just received a batch of such letters when I called. Nearly all of them required "full particulars" of amount and first possessors of such "property." Among them, for instance, was one from a "Miss Webber," a poor schoolmistress somewhere in America, who believes now that she has millions within her grasp. It is a pathetic note, scribbled in a shaky little hand. There were several from other citizens of humble stations, most of them with elaborate family trees attached. One masterpiece of definiteness was couched in these terms:

"Is there a Constable case in your court? I can find a claimant. She is the missing heiress who was stolen by a German."

That was the extent of the letter. The chancery clerk gets 1,300 such letters each year. He replies, as the embassy does, with a printed slip. Sometimes the "heir" writes again, this time in the injured tone of one who has been done out of something, but I am told no one ever has brought suit.

One of the most curious and pathetic parts of this wretched farce is the fact that claimants never mention small sums—it is always a question of "several millions." The fine hand of the "next-of-kin" agency is discernible, too, in the immense number of "heirs" clamoring for details about some one "estate." Most of these estates are myths, others about as open to question in point of ownership as the ground occupied by Westminster Abey. But their names are used by the festive agent as ones to conjure with. There was a "Hedges estate," a "Horne estate," a "Hyde estate," which always have been a subject of great excitement among American "heirs." It reached such a fever heat at one time that Colonel Chester, himself an American genealogist of distinction, came over and made a thorough investigation. He discovered that Sir Charles Hedges' will was duly proved by his son, William, who inherited all his property and left several descendants. The Bradford, Horne and Hyde "estates" Colonel Chester described as "some of the ordinary myths by which so many of our countrymen are deluded.'

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

Others of the "next-of-kin" operators apparently have whole associations of heirs in tow, to whom they make bland reports once in so often, and assess them so much more apiece all around. One member of the "Jennens association" wrote to the chancery court that an assessment of $5 for the year ending June 30, 1884, had just been announced, and asked for particulars concerning the estate before surrendering his V. The answer was that there was not one six-pence in chancery belonging to this estate. Nevertheless, so many persons were by the ears over the matter that the facts regarding the real estate were made known. The case was especially interesting, for it is said that Dickens based his "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" upon it.

William Jennens, a bachelor of Acton, Suffolk, and Grosvenor Square, London, died in 1798, possessed of about £2,000,000. He left a will which, unfortunately, he had forgotten to sign. Consequently, his landed estates passed to his heir-at-law, George Augustus William Curzon, and now they belong to Earl Howe, the head of the Curzon family. Mr. Jennens' personal property passed to his cousins, and part of it now belongs to Earl Beauchamp and others.

But the "Jennens Association of the United States," as the righteous multitude gathered together by an unusually energetic agency was called, was not to be daunted so easily, and they actually brought suit against Earl Howe. The case was tried in 1880 before Vice Chancellor Malins, who gave judgment against the claimants and remarked: "If such a claim could be allowed after a period of eighty-two years no one would be safe in possession of his property."

There was another hubbub over the "Towneley estate," over which the embassy received so many letters that it printed a circular letter about it. Here it is:

"Yours of ——, touching the so-called Lawrence-Towneley or Chase Towneley estate, is received. Hundreds of similar letters reach me from many parts of the United States.

"This 'estate' is variously represented as consisting of $800,000,000 in the Bank of England, or of 400,000 acres of land in England, or both, which await distribution among American 'heirs,' and it is asserted that an act of parliament to provide for the distribution was passed.

"Al these statements are gross falsehoods, intended to obtain money from the credulous under pretense of prosecuting their claims.

"There is no money in the Bank of England belonging to the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' or 'Towneley' estate, or to any claimant under either.

"There is no such estate in England as the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' estate, nor any known family of that designation.

"The 'Towneley estate' is a landed property of about 18,000 acres in the Counties of Lancaster and York, which is now and has been for a long time in the possession of its lawful owners. Their title is completely protected by the law of England. There are no unknown or American owners or any part of the property and no ground whatever for any such claim."

Of course the embassy knew before it made its investigation that English law makes the pretentions of these deluded "American heirs" absurd on their face. It can be said, too, that out of all the cases which various ambassadors' good nature has led them to probe not one valid one ever has been found. The situation is no laughing matter at the embassy, but there is one story that even the government officials chuckle over, and that shows up the pitiful absurdity of such a quest. One individual, evidently softsoaped to the absolute limit by the "missing heirs" people, wrote an extra impassioned letter to the embassy about a little matter of six or seven millions to which he believed himself the heir. The embassy looked up the matter and found that under a name similar to his there actually was money in chancery. It aggregated exactly thirty shillings—$7.50.

THE PLUCK OF A CADET.

Speaking of cowardice forces the desire to speak of the opposite trait. It is possible for soldiers to show pluck in other places than on the battlefield. It may be said that the young officer of whom this story has been told was as foolish as plucky, but the fact remains that rather than commit while a cadet a slight breach of discipline for which a simple explanation would have relieved him from punishment he suffered what was nothing short of torture and finally died as the result of his self-control. It was June at the academy and it was the class of 1878, if memory serves well, that was just about to graduate. The post was crowded with visitors and dress parade was on. A member of the graduating class, Charles M. Carrow, stood in the front rank of the parade formation. The cadet adjutant had been commanded by the officers in charge to read the orders. The long grey line stood rigidly at attention while the adjutant rattled off order after order. Cadet Carrow, in the front rank, felt something alight upon his face. Then there was a sharp stinging sensation upon his cheek. To have raised his hands in ranks would have marred, even though slightly, that matchless cadet formation. Then he became conscious that the insect—for such he felt it to be—which had attacked his face was crawling into his ear. Still he did not raise his hand, but stood the torture of the tickling and the second subsequent stinging without raising his hand. The parade was dismissed and Carrow, though the insect had diappeared, was in such pain that he sought the hospital. There it was found that his ear had been seriously injured. Less than a year afterward Second Lieut. C. M. Carrow died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from an infection of the brain, directly traceable to the injury he had received when on parade at West Point.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.

There seems to be no philosophical necessity for food. We can conceive of organized beings living without nourishment and deriving all the energy they need for the performance of their life functions from the ambient medium. In a crystal we have the clear evidence of the existence of a formative life principle, and although we cannot understand the life of a crystal, it is none the less a living being. There may be, besides crystals, other such individualized, material systems of beings, perhaps of gaseous constitution, or composed of substance still more tenuous. In view of this possibility—nay, probability—we cannot apodictically deny the existence of organized beings on a planet merely because the conditions are unsuitable for the existence of life as we conceive it. We cannot even, with positive assurance, assert that some of them might not be present here, in this our world, in the very midst of us, for their constitution and life manifestations may be such that we are unable to perceive them.—Nikola Tesla in Century Magazine.

A REFUGE FOR KRUEGER

Mountain Stonghold of Abel Erasmus Will Keep Oom Paul Safe From Pursuit.

Have the colonists of Natal ever heard of the Ohrigstadt Valley? Also do our great fighting men from Aldershot, with their rhands so full in the Free State, know asything of Abel Erasmus of Lydenburg, Transvaal? To those who do not know the Lydenburrg district of the Transvaal from within I tender an experience gleaned many years ago, coupled with some information which has come to hand in Delagoa Bay during the last week. It concerns Abel Erasmus, Transvaal native commissioner, etc., also the Ohrigstadt Valley, likewise her majesty's government, sooner or later.

Imprimis, I will try to deal with Abel Erasmus from personal recollection. This wealthy and immensely influential man is "a Boer of the Boers," a patriarch of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, though of late years seldom heard of outside of his own district. He, among the best Boer families as well as the back veldt doppers, is equally as great as, if not greater, than Paul Kruger himself. The president of the Transvaal is a hypocritical myth; Abel Erasmus is a solid sinner. In the old Transvaal, that is, before gold in quartz was discovered, Hollander poison and German intrigues were introrduced. Abel Erasmus was a power among all white men, as one of the principal free-booters in and out of the Transvaal and the terror of all blacks. As a Boer politician he is of the very first rank, although his voice is never heard outside of the executive. Owing to his ability and strength of mind he never consults the government in Pretoria, but always acts "on his own." On the other hand, Paul Kruger invariably seeks the advice Erasmus.

OF STRIKING APPEARANCE.

Abel Erasmus is a handsome, grand old man of fully 70 years, with white hair and beard, a soft, kindly expression lighting up a remarkably open face. His appearance, standing fully six feet, is that of the finest tpye of Boer farmer of the old school in South Africa. The inner man of Abel Erasmus in many respects is exactly the opposite. In his public capacity of native commissioner of a vast district he has ruled the whole native population for the last forty years with a rod of iron. For real villany and bloodshed among all classes of natives under his "protection" he has not his equal in the Transvaal. To mention the name of "Abel" to any resident native within his distrirct is like a galvanic shock. Some fourteen years ago I lived on a high road about sixty miles from Lydenburg. Troops of native cattle passed the door every week. On inquiry I always learned that they were going to Abel, with the everlasting fines of cows and calves imposed upon every kraal. If an induna or a head-man of a kraal was "sent for" by Abel the news cast a gloom over all the kraals in that district.

As regards the present unfortunate Boer rebellion I thing I am right in stating that Abel Erasmus was in no way responsible for it. He always was clever and far-sighted enough to know it was not wise to seek a quarrel with the British. The Transvaal had fought for its independence and gained it. The Boer government was established from end to end of the country. Industry and wealth had made the Transvaal the greatest gold mining country in the world. The Lydenburg diggers and the Lydenburg Boers were on the best of terms. If Abel Erasmus had been given Kruger's opportunity he would have piloted his country according to special circumstances and avoided any chance of self-destruction.

AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Abel Erasmus is no friend of the Hollander moths who have eaten through the Transvaal fabric. He has generally kept away from them as much as possible. When his advice was sought previous to the war and the bulk of the Boer farmers in the Lydenburg district were asked they were mostly willing to grant the five-years' franchise to uitlanders for many business reasons—foremost, the Lydenburg landowners were well-to-do farmers, contented and the uitlanders working in the gold mines were their best customers.

The Ohrigstadt laager is so called because it is the oldest and strongest position ever taken up by the early trek Boers when going north from Cape Colony to Natal. It is as well to remember from sixty to 100 years back the present Transvaal was inhabited in certain districts by Basutos, other native tribes like the Zulus continually raiding them. The emigrant Boers' hands were against all, capturing their cattle and making slaves of the men and youngsters. When hard pressed by large impis of natives the Boers retreated to Ohrigstadt valley. That position is simply impregnable, if defended, it being a series of volcanic fortifications, interminable kopjes extending for miles. Inside these naturl protections is a most beautiful and fertile valley in extent about seventy-five miles square or thereabouts, protected on the east by the Drakenberg mountains, on the north and west by the deep and broad Oliphant's river, with Forts Oliphant and Weber. From the south the alley narrows down to the town of Lydenburg, which is the only gate. Two thousand Boers with artillery could defy 200,000 British troops for an indefinite period.

SECURE FROM ANY FOE.

No men, if they came in their thousands, could ever climb through these series of pygmy and giant ridges or pass through the multitudinous death traps of bowlder-built kopjes intersected with dongas. The force inside the valley, so long as ammunition and food lasted, is safe. There are three beautiful rivers—the Blyde, the Ohrigstadt and the Steelport—running into the Oliphant's river, besides hundreds of springs. The nature and aspect of the valley is that of one continuous garden, capable of irrigation from fountains in all directions. The soil is alluvial, producing, with primitive methods of cultivation, grain, forage, tobacco, etc.—in fact, everything required, and the hills afford excellent pasturage for the Boer horses, cattle and sheep summer and winter. The valley is even now fairly well populated by straggling Boers "sweated" by Abel Erasmus and many well-to-do natives, all of whom have excellent fruit gardens. The many natural advantages for a strong defending force cannot be overestimated. Our troops have had some experience of Colenso to Ladysmith as a starting place with base adjacent. That was comparatively easy to the miles of impassible approaches to Ohrigstadt valley.

To this wonderful stronghold the Boers are going to retreat, as they have done years ago, when unsuccessful in rading. They will fight inside the Transvaal yard by yard so long as provisions last. That I know is their program. Abel Erasmus is making every preparation by commandeering all natives able to work throughout his enormous district. With the assistance of engineers he will now complete the ready made fortifications, the upheavals which nature has commanded with her wand and has endowed the Boer cause with. The key to the position is Komatipoort, the Transvaal frontier station on the Delagoa Bay railway. So soon as that place is in our hands we can put a stop to the shiploads of provisions and ammunition about to arrive. To victual and provision the position there the Boers are likely to make a stand. The last and not the least is Ohrigstadt valley, defended by that veteran Boer Abel Erasmus.—Times, of Natal.

HEIGHT IN THE ARMY.

Some British service papers cannot see the wisdom of maintaining a standard of height for applicants for the army, except in so far as it may be necessary to exclude positive dwarfs. This opinion is called out by the recent statement by the authorities of the war office that recruits for the artillery are now permitted to be two inches shorter than before the war, but the candidates for the line and for the army service corps get a remission of only a half inch.

India's Civil and Military Gazette protests against the exclusion from the British army of short men. Few men, it points out, are shorter than the Goorkas or taller than the Highlanders, yet it says that out of these two come some of the best fighting material that the British empire can produce. "If we exclude from the army," it declares, "men built on the short Ghoorka pattern it would be just as reasonable to keep out the tall Highlander."

Experience of all nations and all wars has shown that a man's muscular strength and capacity for enduring fatigue have no relation whatever to his height, and, indeed, there are many close students of physiology who insist that short men are on the whole stronger than their tall brothers. Such are fond of citing the case of the blue jacket, who, as a rule of height is not so strict in the navy as in the army, is often comparatively short; and yet it would be a rash person, indeed, who would consider the jack tars as weaklings.

There is no denying that the mixing of tall and short men in regiments tends to produce grotesque appearances, but this does not say that their fighting qualities would in any way be affected disastrously, says the Army and Navy Journal. If the advocates of harmony in line, like Frederick the Great, who was not happy till he got his tall men into one regiment, are not to be appeased, we might classify all the tall men into regiments by themselves, and do the same with the short men and the averaged-sized.

Japan exports a large quantity of goods to China, chief of which are cotton cloth and matches.

A sample room of German wares is about to be opened in Constantinople.

INSECT AIRPATHS.

Certain Winged Creatures Seem to Have a Permanent Track Which They Follow.

The pathless air has for long been a favorite figure with those gentlemen the poets, yet certain winged creatures act as though they left a permanent track in their flight through it. Wasps congregated in the garret of a big plantation house. The garret had four windows, and was smoothly floored, though innocent of plaster, or any walls, but roof and gables. There were, of course, plenty of cracks through which energetic wasps could crawl. But the wasps, both black and red, fell in a way of flying in and out by means of a broken pane in an upper window sash. The break was about two inches wide, by five in length. Inside they flew to the pane, crawled a minute around it, poised a minute on the edge of the break, then sailed away. Coming home laden either with spiders to pen their nests, or with wood pulp for nest building they also alighted upon the outer surface of the glass, crawled to the hole, then crawled inside of it, and after a preliminary buzzing flew away, each to his nest. The broken pane was some thirty feet above ground and had an outlook free of either shadow or entanglement.

One spring, in the height of wasp industry, all the garret windows were opened, and left so for a week. For the first three days, though the whole lower half of the window was open, the wasps continued to fly in through the broken pane. Thus they found themselves trapped—the lower sash fitted close, and shut them in. Yet they did not fly out again, but crawled round and round, buzzing furiously, and stinging each other when they encountered. Thus at least a dozen of them met death. Those inside when the lower sash was raised fared somewhat better. They flew to what they though was the usual place, but after two or three hours of bewildered crawling dropped from the sill and flew off, evidently recognizing the feel of the outer air. They came in as they had gone out, so escaped further trouble. The oddest thing of all was that next year's wasps did not notice the broken pane, though it stood exactly as of old. Instead they chose to go in and out through the cracks and crannies under the eaves.

The dirt-dauber wasps had always preferred this route, even when they came to the garret with mud balls for their nests. But they did not love the place as the other wasps did—the plantation people thought it was because nobody cared how many nests they built there.

The daubers are not merely good masons but perfect communists. Often two or three hovered in wait, with mortar, ready to close a cell, which another was stocking with eggs, and spiders, stupefied, but not killed. As soon as the egglayer flew out the walling-up began.

Sweat bees also haunted that particular portico. The sweat bee looks like a pocket edition of the humble bee, but does not sting, and digs his nest in sound soft wood. The portico railing of seasoned poplar suited him exactly. The rail ran horizontally. He began upon the under side, chipped out a hole as big as your finger, ran it straight up for a little more than an inch, then channeled out galleries, either way, to hold his eggs and honey. Sometimes also he carried in round bits cut from the petals of roses. It took him several hours to cut one with his scissor-jaws, and sometimes, after all, he dropped it, just as he came home. He had the wasp's way of alighting near and crawling inside his own door. When the door was stopped with a wodden plug he began patiently to gnaw it out, but when it was plugged with wax mixed with rosin he gave up—and began to cut a new nest in another rail. He was a strict monogamist, and evidently did not raise large families, for although there was no getting rid of his sort, there were never more than two or three pairs about any season. Several other nests were seen in various places on the plantation, and all had this in common, they began underneath, and ran upward, so rain could not possibly get into them.

SOLD SHOTS AT THE ENEMY.

When the siege of Paris began and festive little parties of over-confident inhabitants of the city swarmed into the suburbs to see the French outposts, there was among the latter a good deal of rivalry in the trade of laying down rugs and tarpaulins for those civilian sharp-shooters who bought shots at a franc a shot at the enemy's outposts. The Germans refused permission for a certain prominent Englishman to pass through their lines from the city on the ground that one of their spies had reported him as having been at the village of Bordeaux, just opposite Paris, when the French troops drove a brisk trade in letting out shots and having chance shots at the German outosts. The allegation was not denied and no pass was granted, says the New York Press.

Surgeon General Gordon, who represented the medical department of the British army during the war, speaks, in a book he wrote, of the French outposts making as much as forty of fifty francs a day each by crying out: "Shots at the enemy—one franc!" hundreds of their customers being women. One village, soon to be ravaged by fire and the sword, was like a fair, and the sentries could not sell shots fast enough, for a rich Paris tradesman was standing by offering heavy money prizes for the civilian marksmen who brought down German spies.

WHAT THE CHINESE WORSHIP.

The only religious worship the average Chinaman performs, aside from ancestral rites, is a prostration and an offering "to heaven and earth" on the first and fifteenth of each moon, or in some cases on the beginning of each new year. No prayer is uttered, and after a time the offering is removed and, as in other cases, eaten. What is it that at such times the Chinese people worship? Sometimes they affirm that the object of worship is "heaven and earth." Sometimes they say that it is "heaven," and again they call it the "Old Man of the Sky," (lato t'ien yeh). The latter term has led to an inference that the Chinese do have a real perception of a personal deity. But when it is ascertained that this supposed "person" is frequently matched by another called "Grandmother Earth" (ti mu nai nai) the correctness of the inference in open to serious question. The word "heaven" is, it is true, often used in the Chinese classics in such a way as to convey the idea of personality and will. But it is likewise employed in a manner which sugests very little of either. "Heaven is a principle" the vagueness of the term is obvious. To this ambiguity in classical use corresponds the looseness of meaning given to it in every-day life. The Chinaman who has been worshipping heaven upon being pressed to know what he means by "heaven" will frequently reply that it is the blue expanse above. His worship is, therefore, in harmony with nature, either individually or collectively. His creed may be described in Emersonian phrases as "one with the blowing clover and the falling rain." In other words, he is a pantheist.

RAILWAYS OF CHINA.

China has few railways, the policy of foreign exclusion so long in vogue having prevented their construction. Most of the lines in existence are in the region which is now the scene of military operations and of the depredations of the boxers. A railway eighty miles long, belonging to an English company, extends from the port of Tien-Tsin north to Pekin. At Fengtai, five miles south of Pekin on this line, begins the Belgian "Lu Han" railway, which extends southwest seventy-eight miles to Paotingfu, where the boxers have been particularly active. Both the English and the Belgian lines have been largely destroyed by the rioters. From Tien-Tsin a railway extends 287 miles eastward to Chenchou, and there are branches aggregating fifty miles. Altogether the English system has 407 miles and the Belgian eighty-eight. It is the former that is to be ultimately connected with Moukden, in the Russian sphere, where it will connect with the Siberian railway. About sixty miles of the American Hankan-Pekin line has been graded, but work is now stopped.

MATERIAL FOR VIOLIN BOWS.

"There is a vast amount of horsehair annually used in the United States for making and repairing violin, violincello and bass viol bows," said a wholesale dealer in such materials in New York to a Washington Star reporter recently. "All of the hair comes from Germany and Russia, in which countries the tails of horses are generally allowed to grow much longer than here. The foreign hair is also coarser in texture and tougher than that which grows on the American horse, and these qualities make the imported article more valuable than the domestic product is for the purpose.

"There are only two kinds of horsehair suitable for making bows, and they are of the white and black varieties. The former is used for violin bows, and the latter, which is heavier and stronger, is the best material for making bows for cello and bass viols, because it bites the larger strings better. The imported hair is put up in hanks thirty-six inches long, which is five or six inches longer than the standard violin bow. A hank is sufficient for one violin bow, while two hanks are required to hair a cello or bass viol bow. There are about one and one-half ounces of hair in a hank, which is worth from twenty to thirty cents, according to the quality of the hair."

The kangaroos, which used to be a plague in Australia, are now getting so scarce that it pays to raise them in herds.

OPENING UP OF CHINA.

1842—Treaty of Nankin names certain open ports and cedes Hong Kong to the British.

1851—Taeping rebellion breaks out under the pretender Tien-Teh.

1858—British and French allied forces proceed toward Pekin and take Pei-Ho ports. June—Treaty of Tien Tsin guarantees freedom of trade and toleration of Christianity.

1859—United States Envoy Ward arrives at Pekin and concludes commercial treaty November 24.

1860—Anglo-French expedition. Allies take Taku ports, with loss of 500, march to Pekin, which surrenders on October 12. New treaty signed October 24. November—Russia concludes treaty, with Russia obtaining free trade and territories.

1864—Gordon's successes against Taepings.

1868—Chinese embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, received at Washington and treaty signed.

1870—Massacre at Tien Tsin of many French Roman Catholics and converts.

1876—First railway in China opened (eleven miles) at Shanghai.

1877—Decrees of equal rights to Chinese Christians.

1880—New treaties with the United States signed.

1887—General proclamation for protection of Christian missionaries and converts.

1888—Railway from Tien Tsin to Taku opened.

1891—Anti-European riots; emperor decrees protection for foreigners; diplomatic protests; Britain, France, Germany and United States unite to protect their "nationals" against Chinese violence.

Insurrection in Mongolia and northern China against foreigners, and native Christians suppressed after much slaughter.

1894—War with Japan.

1895—Treaty with Japan cedes Formosa.

1897—Germans seize port of Kiao-Chou on account of murder of two missionaries.

1898—January—Germany obtains ninety-nine years' lease of District of Kiao-Chou, in Shantung.

March—Russia obtains lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan and territories for twenty-five years.

April—Britain obtains lease of Wei-Hai-Wei for period coterminous with Russia's occupation of Port Arthur.

France obtains ninety-nine years' lease of Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, in southeast China.

1899—Dowager empress resumes regency and favors reactionary ministers. Powers send marines to Pekin to protect legations.

1900—Boxer agitation against foreigners.

EUROPEAN SPIES AT WORK.

Foreign countries spend enormous sums on secret service. France, Germany and Russia have agents everywhere, and there are very few secrets of any nation which they do not know, for it is, unfortunately, the case that in the employment of all governments there are men willing to betray their country—for a consideration. The sum spent by Russia on secret service does not fall far short of £750,000 annually. Germany and France each spends close on to £500,000, Italy nearly £250,000 and ustria about the same—London Daily Mail.

NOT GOING OUT OF USE.

In the rivalry between steam and sailing vessels for the freight traffic of the ocean the steamship has of late years had greatly the advantage, increasing much faster than the sailing vessel in number and size. But it should not be inferred that the sailing vessel is going out of existence. Wind is cheaper than fuel, and in the case of goods for the delivery of which there is no haste its great power will long be utilized to carry freights across the sea.—Youth's Companion.

A TITLE FOR A DIAMOND.

The finest diamond in the world, the Orloff, is owned by the czar. It was bought for Catherine II. by Prince Orloff in 1778 at Amsterdam, and now adorns the scepter of the czar. It cost the empress an annuity of 4,000 roubles, in ready money 450,000 roubles and a patent of nobility. The empress of Russia wears the next largest diamond in the world, and also owns the finest emeralds.—New York World.

BACHELORS OCCUPY HOUSES.

The small hillside village of Tilton, in Leicestershire, is almost entirely occupied by bachelors. The majority of the cottages are occupied by single men, and large families are driven to such straits for want of accommodation that the vicar has brought the matter under the notice of the guardians. Beyond the sympathy of his colleagues, however, the reverend gentleman has been unable to do anything for the perplexed inhabitants.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

CEDARS 2,000 YEARS OLD

The Sturdiest Tree That Grows, According to Naturalist John Muir.

The sturdy, storm-enduring red cedar, says John Muir in the Atlantic, delights to dwell on the tops of granite domes and ridges and glacier pavements of the upper pine belt, at an elevation of 7,000 to 10,000 feet, where it can get plenty of sunshine and snow and elbow room without encountering quick-growing, over-shadowing rivals. It never makes anything like a forest, seldom comes together even in groves, but stands out separate and independent in the wind, clinging by slight joints to the rock, living chiefly on snow and thin air, and maintaining tough health on this diet for at least 2,000 years, every feature and gesture expressing steadfast, dogged endurance. Some are undoubtedly more than 2,000 years old. For, though on good moraine soil they grow about as fast as oaks, on bare pavements and smoothly glaciated, overswept granite ridges in the dome region, they grow extremely slowly. One on the Starr King ridge, only two feet eleven inches in diameter, was 1,140 years old. Another on the same ridge, only one foot seven and one-half inches in diameter, had reached the age of 834 years. The first fifteen inches from the bark of a medium sized tree—six feet in diameter—on the north Tenaya pavement, had 859 layers of wood, of fifty-seven to the inch. Beyond this the count was stopped by dry rot and overgrown wounds. The largest I examined was thirty-three feet in girth, or nearly ten in diameter and, though I failed to get anything like a complete count, I learned enough from this and many other specimens to convince me that most of the trees eight to ten feet thick, standing on polished glacier pavements, are more than twenty centuries of age rather than less. Barring accidents, for all I can see, they would live forever. When killed they waste out of existence about as slowly as granite. Even when overthrown by avalanches, after standing so long, they refuse to lie at rest, leaning stubbornly on their big elbows as if anxious to rise, and while a single root holds to the rock putting forth fresh leaves with a grim never-say-die and never-lie-down expression.

A CHINAMAN'S FIRST DUTIES.

Although the Chinaman is not by nature a religious being, custom compels him to a strict observance of the outward forms of his belief. There is a shrine in every house, where a tablet with the names of ancestors is kept. There the householder does reverence to the memory of those who have preceded him and prays that he may hold his name dear. A rich man may have a separate building for this purpose, which is his hall of ancestors; the less wealthy may have a room set aside for the purpose, and the poor usually have only a shelf, but in each case the tablet is called shin shu, and the humble paper on the dirty shelf is as sacred to its owner as the illumined tablet in the gorgeous hall of a rich man's ancestors. After the religious ceremony the Chinaman visits the barber, for keeping his head well shaved and his pigtail in proper condition is a duty which must not be forgotten. Until 1627 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of the head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. But the Manchu edict making the pigtail a sign of loyalty changed this style and now the barber is a necessity. He goes to the homes of the rich, but the poor receives his attentions in the street. There are few bearded men in China. Men who have grandchildren may wear a mustache and many take advantage of the privilege and are called "old hair men." The foreigners with mustaches, when they came to China, excited much curiosity, and the unusual sight justified them in asking the ages of the bearded men.

BEES IN TELEPHONE BOXES.

The residents around the corner of Ralph avenue and Halsey street have been much excited for the past few days over a swarm of bees which have located in the box containing the connecting wires of the telephone company. An employe of the company attempted yesterday to dislodge the insects, but he had to flee before them, amid the merriment of a crowd of onlookers. He acknowledged with pain that they could give more electricity than he was able to withstand and that he is willing to wait until they are ready to swarm. It is furnishing fun for the knowing ones to witness people waiting for the cars at this corner to make a sudden start at the attack of some roving bee and suddenly conclude to wait on some other corner. Another electric hive has been established by the bees at the corner of Ralph and Putnam avenues. Where the hundreds of bees come from is a mystery, as well as where they can find the material for honey, though there are many rose gardens in that neighborhood that may supply them. The boxes they occupy are about ten feet above the heads of the passers-by.—Brooklyn Eagle.

STURGEON NEARLY EXTINCT.

It may surprise some persons to learn that a full grown female sturgeon is as valuable a creature as the fur seal. Yet this is a fact. It may also interest and surprise many to be told that more than $1,000,000 are invested in the sturgeon catching industry in the Delaware river alone, and that more than seven-eighths of the caviar sold in this country as Russian caviar is made a few miles below this city from eggs of the sturgeon caught in the vicinity. Yet both these things are true also. The slaughter of the fur seals in Behring sea and their threatened early extinction by Canadian poachers produced at one time widespread excitement throughout the country, and for awhile caused decidedly strained relations between the governments of the United States and England. The sturgeon is as perilously near extinction as the fur seal. At the rate this valuable fish is disappearing and unless something is promptly done to prevent it in five years there will be none to catch.

To show how rapidly the sturgeon are passing away it is only necessary to refer to the report of the Pennsylvania fish commission. According to the document between the years 1880 and 1899 it was not uncommon for 1,000 sturgeon to be seen on the dock at Bayside as the result of one day's catch. In the latter named year the fish began to decrease in number rapidly. The average catch to a net that season was 60; in 1891 about 55; in 1892 it was 43; in 1893 it had fallen to 32; in 1894 down to 26; in 1895 the average to a net rose to 32, but in 1896 it fell to 27; in 1897 the average was 22; in 1898 it fell to 13, and in 1899 it sank to 8. In 1898 the total catch of sturgeon in the Delaware bay and river was over 5,000. Last season it was 2,510. It cannot take long at this ratio to bring extermination.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LANDS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation is to be opened to white settlement. The bill making these 2,000,000 acres of valuable farming land available to homesteaders was signed by President McKinley last week, and the reservation will be opened within the next few months. The Kiowa and Comanche country is one of the finest pieces of land ever given away by the government. True, in five years, one has to pay a filing fee of $1.50 per acre, but the soil is fertile, the climate pleasant, the surface diversified, the game plentiful. There are many natural parks in the great Wichita mountains, where deer and turkey run wild. In the valleys are fine fishing streams, and even down the mountain sides may be found deep pools where bass and perch make their home. In a day's hunt in the Wichita mountains a skilled hunter might kill a half dozen deer if he cared to, or 100 turkeys. One may find all kinds of climate there, just as in Colorado. Over 10,000 farms of 160 acres each will be put within the reach of the homesteaders. The land is adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and other crops common to the southwest. The country has been noted for many years for its excellent grazing, and hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, owned mostly by Texas ranchmen, have been fattened annually on its luxuriant grasses and sent to the northern markets.—New York Tribune.

MOTOR WAGONS IN AFRICA.

A French automobile company about a month ago dispatched forty-two motor cars to central Africa to serve the regular transport of goods between Busalaba and Bumaka. Hitherto it required nearly a whole month to convey merchandise along this trade route, but the new motor wagons have accomplished the journey in the space of three or four days. Each wagon is about four tons in weight, and has from nine to ten horse-power at its disposal as motive power. The average rate of speed on "the execrable road," as a writer in th Technik says, is between fourteen and fifteen kilometers in the hour. The company has a contract with the government and is to receive a yearly state subvention of 75,000 francs.

SPAIN'S GREAT PALACE.

The magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be inferred from the fact that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned at twenty-three Spanish leagues, which is about 120 English miles.

Mummies manufactured in France are now being shipped all over the world. Prudent antiquarians, before purchasing, do wisely to examine the mummy with X-rays, for thus the spurious article is readily detected.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

The custom of "selling by candle"—an ancient ceremony—still prevails in several towns in England, notably at Aldermaston. It is letting land, not selling, however, and the property is a piece of meadow, the "church acre," which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the church. The custom or ceremony is as follows: A candle is lighted, and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then commences and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. To the one who is bidding as the pin drops out the land belongs. Every three years this ceremony is performed.

At Chedzoy the church acre is let every twenty-one years by this means, and at Tatworth a sale by lighted candle takes place every year. At Warton the grazing rights upon the roadside have been annually let by the same means, a custom which has been observed since the time of George III. The one who presides at the auction produces the old book containing the record of the annual lettings since 1815. An ordinary candle is then cut into five equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the last auction, attention was drawn to the fact that the sporting rights over an old gravel pit were included in lot 1, but unfortunately there were no fish in the pond. "Get on, gentlemen please; the light's burning;" was a frequent exhortation.

At funerals in some parts of Wales there is a curious custom. A poor person is hired—"a long, lean, ugly, lamentable rascal"—to perform the duties of sin-eater. Bread and beer are passed to the man over the corpse, or laid on it; these he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of the deceased and free the person from waking after death. When a sin-eater is not employed glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each bearer across the coffin. The people believe that every drop of wine drunk at a funeral is a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the dead is released from the burden of the sin.

In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family, after a death, a bag of biscuits with the card of the deceased. These funeral biscuits—often small, round sponge cakes—were known as arvel bread—arvel meaning ale. When arvel bread is passed around at a funeral each guest is expected to put a shilling on the plate.

INHERITS A "GREAT SEAL."

The present Lord Chancellor of England has come in for a rare piece of good luck. According to historical usage, a new great seal is minted when a new sovereign comes to the throne, the old one becoming the property of the Lord Chancellor of the day. It has, however, come to pass among other results of the queen's long reign that the great seal is so worn as to necessitate a new one. The order for it was given some time ago, and the work is now completed Thus, for the first time in more than three-score years a great seal, with all the historical associations connected with it, reverts to the ownership of a private individual.—Indianapolis News.

ESTABLISHED 1,000 YEARS.

No list of newspaper curiosities would be complete that did not include the Kin-Pau of Pekin. Like most things in the Celestial kingdom, it is easily first in point of antiquity, for it has been published continuously for over 1,000 years. It began as a monthly, became a weekly in 1361, and since the beginning of the century has been a daily. It is now quite up to date, publishing three editions a day, and, to safeguard the purchaser, each edition is printed on different colored paper, the first being yellow, the second white and the last gray.—London Chronicle.

TURKEYS SAVED THE CROP.

The tobacco harvest of Asia Minor has just been saved from destruction in a singular manner. Caterpillars had settled upon the plants in myriads and all hopes of the crop seemed gone, when one of the growers conceived the idea of turning his turkeys among the plants. In a few days the gobblers had effectually cleared the pest on that particular plantation, and other proprietors hastening to acquire droves of turkeys, the world's supply of "Turkish" for 1900 has been saved.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

SOLICITING AID.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—Two thousand solicitors, engaged by the trades and labor unions of St. Louis to canvass the city and collect contributions for the striking street railway men's 'bus lines, began work today. In addition to collecting funds for the project, the solicitors are to ascertain what portion of the population favors trades and labor unions. An explosion occurred during the night on the Eastern avenue line of the Transit company. The car ran over the explosive, supposed to be dynamite, which shattered the front truck and otherwise damaged the car. Nobody was injured.

CHINESE WANT INDEMNITY.

San Francisco, July 13.—The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined district of this city are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officials. Detailed lists of losses are being prepared, which are expected to form the basis for a suit for damages estimated by the attorneys at about $2,000,000, against the city of San Francisco or of a claim of about that amount against the federal government. Consul General Ho Yow says it has not yet been determined which course to pursue. The attorneys will claim that the bubonic plague never existed in Chinatown and that there was no cause for the action of the national and municipal authorities.

MENACED GRAND PALACE.

Paris, July 13.—Inquiries are being made into what may possibly turn out to be a serious attempt to destroy the Grand Palace of the Champs-Elyses, Wednesday night. A watchman of cellars which were filled with packing cases and a large quantity of other inflammable material overheard a conversation between two men leading him to believe a plot was on foot to set fire to the building. The miscreants fled upon his appearance. A search which was made resulted in the discovery of two hermitically sealed boxes filled with black powder. The chemical properties of this powder have not yet been disclosed by the authorities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Complied by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Joanna and Rudolph Steger to Wm. Gallmeier, w ¼ lot 178, E. Hanna's addition, for $1,300.

—County.—

Christian F. Pfeiffer and Charlotte E. Pfeiffer to Felix P. Vananda, lot 15 and north 10 feet lot 14, North Wayne addition, for $500.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
9-S-tf Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIG WORDS SIMPLIFIED.

1—Mrs. Whack—Brudder Jabbers, I desires to congratulate yo' on your Sunday's disco'se. It was de most learned promulgation of eloquent preachification dat eber greeted de ears ob de populace.
Brudder Jabbers—Sister Whack, I duzzent quite grab yo' meaning.

2—Mrs. Whack—Why, you old ignoramus! I means dat yo' sermon yistiddy was hot stuff! Dat's what I means.

NO GOLD TICKET.

W. D. BYNUM THINKS THERE IS SMALL PROSPECT OF ONE.

Gold Democrats Large in the Great Parties—Henry U. Johnson Out for Bryan.

New York, July 13.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

"The gold democrats will not put a ticket in the field this year," said W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, chairman of the gold democratic executive committee in 1896.

"We cannot get our electors on the official ballot in New York because no votes were cast for the party candidate for governor in 1898 and the state law requires that a certain number of votes shall have been cast for state offices in the preceding election before the nominees of any party can go on the official ballot in the pending contest. Our party organization in New York was abandoned two years ago, members of our party voting other tickets.

"The only way we can have our candidates for electors put on the official ballot is by petition of a certain number of voters in each county, an exceedingly difficult thing to do in the present case, as the members of the gold democratic party have affiliated themselves with one or the other of the other parties on the new issue. New York is the only state where our ticket might do the republicans some good, and if we cannot get in on the official ballot there is little use of nominating a national ticket. The new Australian ballot laws in other states also operate against independent movements."

HENRY U. JOHNSON FOR BRYAN

St. Louis, July 3.—Hon. Henry U. Johnson, republican ex-congressman from the Sixth district of Indiana, has positively declared himself for Bryan. Mr. Johnson was regarded as the brainiest man in the house while he was a member of that body and his opposition to the policy of the administration on several occasions led to lively tilts between him and the republican side of the house.

Since his retirement from public life Mr. Johnson has been practicing law in this city, but owing to failing health he has announced his intention to return to his former home at Richmond, Ind. Mr. Johnson is one of the most vigorous speakers in the country, and if he regains his health he will be heard in behalf of the democratic ticket. In reference to his action, Mr. Johnson said last night over his own signature:

"I am out of harmony with the democratic party in its position on the financial question, but this question pales into insignificance, in my opinion, when compared with the more momentous questions upon which that party is clearly in the right. Economic mistakes can be corrected, but what remedy can be found when a people abandon their high ideals and lapse into moral decadence?

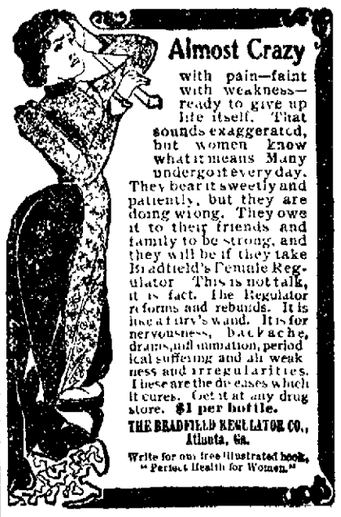
"I believe in republican institutions and despise oppression. I want to see my countrymen preserve their own liberty and refrain from invading the liberty of other people. My aspirations will certainly fail of realization if the republican party, now thoroughly committed to expansion by violence over unwilling subjects, is continued in power, while the ascendency of Mr. Bryan and his party will, in my judgment, prevent us from committing a great wrong to others and irreparable injury to ourselves. I shall support Mr. Bryan for president. The condition of my health will probably prevent me from taking an active part in the campaign. Henry U. Johnson."

TREATY WITH ITALY.

New York, July 13.—The commercial treaty between the United States and Italy just ratified by the Italian chamber of deputies, is an agreement similar to those already made with France and Germany under section 3 of the Dingley act. Its text has not yet been made public, but it admits to the United States from Italy at the reduced rates, provided in section 3 of the Dingley act, the articles those enumerated included brandies wines, works of art and arts. The principle benefit received by the United States is understood to be a reduction in the Italian duty on wheat imported from this country.

All trains on the Nickel Plate road have connections at Buffalo with all eastern lines running trains from that point. Also at Brocton for Chautauqua Lake points on trains Nos. 4 and 6, reaching Chatauqua Lake the following day, early morning and early evening. These are advantages which should be greatly appreciated by all, and especially tourists destined to eastern points. Up-to-date drawing room sleeping cars on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 on all dining cars of the Nickel Plate road. No excess fare is charged on any of our trains. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

30,7,14,21



Almost Crazy with pain—faint with weakness—ready to give up life itself. That sounds exaggerated, but women know what it means. Many undergo it every day. They bear it sweetly and patiently, but they are doing wrong. They owe it to their friends and family to be strong, and they will be if they take Bradfield's Female Regulator. This is not talk, it is fact. The Regulator reforms and rebuilds. It is like Fairy's wand. It is for nervousness, backache, drains, inflammation, period ical suffering and all weakness and irregularities. These are the diseases which it cures. Get it at any drug store. $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Perfect Health for Women."

CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE

It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opiates is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nervousness, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 5

50c

Rome City And Return SUNDAY

6:30 a. m.
8:30 a. m.

THE NEW

Wellington Cafe.

Right in the center of business. Best 25c meal in the city. Special rates to regular boarders. Short orders a specialty. Sunday evening dinner 5:30 to 7:30. 'Phone 249.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.,

83 CALHOUN STREET.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fee Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

General Passenger Office

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

CHICAGO.

A WOMAN'S BACK.

THE ACHES AND PAINS WILL DISAPPEAR IF THE ADVICE OF THIS FORT WAYNE CITIZEN IS FOLLOWED.

A woman's back has many aches and pains.

Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault.

Backache is really kidney ache;

That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Many Fort Wayne women know this.

Read what one has to say about it:

Mrs. Anna Clack, of 279 East Jefferson street, says: "I had kidney trouble for a number of years and tried a good many remedies, but all failed to cure me. I consulted an Indian doctor in one of the nearby towns who said I had ulcers on my liver and kidneys, but he did not do me the least good. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and the recommendations led me to get a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. They soon had the desired effect, stopped my backache, cured the kidney trouble and cured the ulcers if I had any."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00

LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of us.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

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GRAPHOPHONE

—FOR—

$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. *Send order and money to our nearest office.*

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NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION.

Wait for the Old Reliable

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NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION

in connection with the

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

leave Fort Wayne 7:10 a. m.

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900

Rate, $6.50 for round trip.

Also.

SANDUSKY AND PUT-IN-BAY

with side trips to

Lewiston, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Etc.

For tickets, rate, time and pamphlet containing general information, call on any ticket agent of the above route, or address

General Passenger Agent,

C. F. DALY,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

Any one wishing to become a member of the People's Mutual Burial association can secure certificate by calling at F. H. Kleekamp's office, rooms 5 and 6, Bank block. 10-tf

A DIZZY FEELING.

BRITONS DISTRESSED BY THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

REVERSES NOT LOOKED FOR

ANXIOUS FOR THE WAR'S END TO BE REACHED.

MAY DRAG ON A YEAR OR TWO

STATUS OF THE ASTOR-MILNE INCIDENT.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, July 14.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign has proved quite ineffectual to dispell the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Kummasi of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgeson, the goernor of the Gold Coast colony, and his wife and party and the safety of the majority of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis, created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation.

But this was quickly dissipated by the news of the disaster at Nitral's Nek, and the gravity of the news from China. A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe where Great Britain's interests are imperilled ends with none of these hopes realized, except as regards Ashanti, and even there an English garrison still awaits relief.

In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really anticipate, guerilla warfare, but, repeated disasters of such mangnitude as this of Nitral's Nek created dismay. It is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long drawn out struggle.

The signs, however, do not point to a speedy relization of that desire. Therefore, it is small wonder that the government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

While the royal garden party failed in its purpose it was a wonderful affair. Peers and peeresses, generals and indian rajahs, princess and princesses, leading statesmen, heads of professions and church dignitaries intermingled gaily, forming a dazzling mass of color against the green background of the Buckingham palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests, the queen drove out through double lines of visitors probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, actors, princes, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the soverign was out of the grounds.

ASTOR-MILNE AFFAIR.

Apart from the garden party the talk of the week in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's departure for Marienbad created no end of quibbs and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way due to this circumstance. "Mr. William Waldrof Astor," says Vanity Fair, "is at Marienbad, and Marienbad is quieter than London," adding that "most people support the sailorman."

Mr. Astor's last dinner party in London was attended by forty people, but the host was unable to appear, owing to an attack of sciatica.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's reappearance in the ranks of the gentlemen riders has created interest in England. His victory in the race for the Andover stakes, on Sinopi, caused the Daily Mail to say:

"He should prove a welcome acquisition to the ranks of amateur riders. He has a nice style, though his seat, perhaps, is too upright for modern ideas. Still he gets there all the same."

The Saturday Review, of which Lord Hardwicke is editor, and with whom several other prominent people are connected, scathingly denounces Mr. Astor's treatment of Captain Milne and refers to it as a "gross violation of etiquette," adding:

"Milne is a naval officer of high rank and distinguished service, the latchet of whose shoe Astor, with all his millions, is not worthy to untie. We only regret that the gallant servant of her majesty so far forgot his dignity as to accept a second-hand invitation to the house of the Petersproved American, whose dollars could not save him from the contempt of his countrymen. Mr. Astor wishes his entertainments to be exclusive. His desire is likely to be gratified in the future beyond his expectations."

THE MAINE FOR CHINA.

The departure of the American hospital ship Maine for China meets with warm approval both from official and unofficial England. The way this decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the committee. The matter was only proposed Saturday last and between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship refitted and sailed. The Maine will take care of Americans and British only, as Germans and the other nations are also sending hospital ships.

The queen was especially pleased at the promptitude with which the committee acted in this matter and the garden party, and the royal thanks were conveyed to Mr. Bernard Baker and several ladies of the committee for all the Americans had done and are doing in the matter.

THEY WILL SOON WED.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's wedding now seem to have been overcome and the event is fixed for July 28. It will be attended by the Cornallis West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from South Africa for England. The affair will be quiet.

The wedding breakfast will be served at the Moreton Frewens residence.

With the anouncement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume five of her Anglo-Saxon Review and her garden party at the Normal college for the blind, Thursday, Lady Randolph Churchill was very much to the fore this week.

The new volume of the Anglo-Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The London trades council has adopted a resolution formally repudiating the convention of English speaking democracies called by the council of Ruskin hall in the interests of which labor delegations are now in the United States. The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that jingo question." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to answer.

BACK TO HIS FORMER HOME

REMAINS OF CLYDE WHITELEATHER ARRIVE.

Young Man Died in Wyoming—Funeral Services on Monday—Other Mortuary Matters.

The remains of Clyde F. Whiteleather, the Fort Wayne boy who died a few days ago at Green River, Wyo., from typhoid fever, arrived in the city over the Wabash, and were taken to the Peltier undertaking establishment. Later they were conveyed to the home of the mother, Mrs. C. B. Whiteleather, at 467 Harrison street.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the Baptist church. The service at the residence will be private. Friends may view the remains at the residence Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 4.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Frame.—Funeral services of Pearl Elizabeth Frame will be held from the residence, 157 Erie street, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. Haner will officiate and the interment will be at Oak Grove.

McCoy.—Funeral services of George W. McCoy will be held from the residence, in Adams township, Sunday afternoon at 1:30. Rev. A. K. Zartman will officiate.

Schlie.—Funeral services of Christian Schlie will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 25 Savilla avenue, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Reformed church.

Rowe.—Funeral services of N. B. Rowe will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 294 Washington boulevard. The interment will follow at Lindenwood.

STOCKHOLDERS IN SESSION.

The stockholders of the Utility Paper company, whose mills at Hartford City were recently destroyed by fire, are holding a meeting at the Hamilton National bank this afternoon, considering the matter of rebuilding and possibly relocating their establishment. There are some inducements for rebuilding at Hartford City, but the chances are against it being done, as the holding of state courts regarding the pollution of streams by refuse from paper mills keeps the companies in court a large part of the time, and the owners of the Utility company do not care to incur this burden. Messrs. A. B. Trentman and S. B. Fleming have visited a number of cities outside the state within the past few weeks, casting about for a location, and this afternoon will present their reports to the other stockholders. It is learned that the town now under most favorable consideration is Mount Carmel, Ill., and the company may decide this afternoon to locate the new mills there.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

It pays to save Green Stamps.

19eod-tf

A TRADE TREATY.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY IS PROCLAIMED.

PRESIDENT ISSUES NOTICE

MANY COMMODITIES ON THE FREE LIST.

SUSPENDS DINGLEY TARIFF

TERMS OF THE ARRANGEMENT NOT RECITED.

Washington, July 14.—The president's proclamation on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public. The articles on which Germany secures a reduction are those named in the Associated Press dispatches from here last night. The president names as a specific reduction that provided in the third section of the Dingley tariff bill. The proclamation says that corresponding concessions and reductions have been secured from Germany.

The following is the proclamation:

"Reciprocity With Germany.—By the President of the United States.—A Proclamation

"Whereas, The German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, by which agreement, in the judgment of the president, reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States.

"Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, acting under authority conferred by said act of congress, do hereby suspend during the continuance in force of said agreement the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany, and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation, as follows, namely:

"Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem. Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

"Upon still wines and vermutes in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

"Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

"Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

"William McKinley.

"By the president:

"John Hay, Secretary of State."

TERMS NOT RECITED.

The proclamation does not recite the terms of the arrangement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangements as are necessary for the guidance of its own officials in administering it. The arrangement itself will not be made public at present.

The putting into operation of the German meat bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the execution of existing contracts held by American meat packers.

It is not discoverable just now whether or not this meat act figures in any way in the reciprocity agreement and it may be, and probably is, the fact that the suspension has been arranged for separately.

The state department is perfectly satisfied with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation formulates no special privileges conferred upon these exporters, the department officials feel that they will be satisfied with the results attained when they are fully disclosed.

SOME FINE CONTRACTS.

Within the past day or two Wing & Mahurin, the architects, have been awarded a number of very fine contracts. They will furnish plans for a $10,000 school building at Kendallville; a $25,000 residence for C. A. Dugan at Decatur; temple for the Muncie lodge of Red Men to cost $30,000, and two fine residences for C. A. Ball, of that city.

BOY BROKE HIS ARM.

Stewart Hyde, the four-year-old son of Charles Hyde, residing three miles southwest of the city, fell from a fence this morning and sustained a fracture of the left forearm. The little sufferer was brought to the city, where Dr. Sledd reduced the fracture.

FAVORS THE BOXERS.

(Continued From First Page.)

to the taoti of Shanghai and said in substance:

"American government and people greatly concerned over safety of Minister Conger at Pekin. Can you give me any information on the subject."

The taoti of Shanghai is a high official, who will be apt to get the earliest reliable information and this personal appeal from the minister may bring some reliable news on the situation.

Minister Wu was much depressed by continued reports that the legations had been wiped out and the ministers murdered. To all inquiry he sorrowfully shakes his head and says that he has absolutely no information and can only hope for the best. The report of the killing of the Russian minister and his wife was another severe blow, but as to this also, Mr. Wu said that he had absolutely no news.

MURDER OF VON KETTLER.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation added somewhat to the fund of information from Pekin by an official dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio, dated the 6th inst., giving considerable explanatory detail of the conditions following the murder of Baron Von Ketteler. The following is the summary of the cablegram:

"According to a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs the reports brought by Chinese couriers from Pekin to Tien Tsin appear to confirm the rumors of the destruction of the legation and the murder of the minister. The minister, it appears, was shot on the way and carried into the tsung li yamen, where he expired shortly afterward. Upon learning of his death the German marines rushed into the tsung li yamen and burned it down. It further reported that the foreign reinforcements which left for Pekin on June 10 advanced as far as Lang Fang, but after terrible suffering returned to Tien Tsin on the 26th. The allied forces destroyed several arsenals at Tien Tsin, their losses being nearly 200 killed and wounded. From June 27 to July 1 no further fighting took place, but Chinese troops about 20,000 strong were said to be advancing on Tien Tsin from the north."

LOCAL NEWS.

W. E. Keplinger, of Canton, Ohio, is at the New Aveline.

Dr. W. V. Ruhl is confined to his home with illness.

W. E. Doud and family will be the guests of friends at Rome City tomorrow.

Mrs. J. H. Rohan and daughter, Miss Agnes, are visiting friends for a few weeks at Milwaukee.

The Walther League of Emanuel Lutheran church will hold an important business meeting Monday evening.

The Misses Minnie and Lillie Nessel will leave in a few days for a two weeks' visit in Cleveland and other eastern cities.

Mrs. C. S. Ridenour and daughter, Ruth, have returned from a visit of several weeks with friends in Eastern Indiana and Ohio. Master Willard Ridenour will remain in Monroeville to spend the summer with his grandparents.

Dr. McCausland today extracted a bit of hatpin, two and one-half inches long, from under the shoulder blade of the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tholan, of 62 Alliger street. The lad was injured many months ago by the pin, which has remained in his body ever since. Bessie Underwood, a domestic employed in Mr. Tholan's home, was cleaning some clothes this morning, when she ran a needle into the palm of her hand. The point broke off, and was extracted by the physician.

Buy a first-class Vehicle cheap at Roach & Albanus' Sacrifice Sale.

31 E. BERRY.

In Siberia acetylene gas is largely used to light up various operations along the line where work is carried on at night.

GOES BACK TO THE OLD PRICE

ICE CREAM SODA COMBINATION IS BROKEN.

Druggists Started it This Morning Every Dealer is Falling Into Line.

A nickel will purchase a glass of ice cream soda in Fort Wayne this evening. Yesterday it required an outlay of eight cents to indulge in the popular beverage, but the break in the combination began this morning when two or three druggists marked the price down to the old notch, and other dealers have been promptly falling into line all day.

Early in the season the dealers reached an agreement to fix a universal price of eight cents for soda with the ice cream trimmings, and every dealer in the city joined it, asserting that the former price of five cents did not leave sufficient margin of profit to pay for operating the fountains. One or two new dealers started up and have been offering soda at five cents, though there was no means of determining how much they were cutting into the trade of the older dealers, or whether the advance in price had induced many people to quit patronizing the fountains. Some druggists were free to admit that the new rate had practically killed their soda trade, and for some time have been quietly making an effort to have the agreement annulled. This was the subject of much discussion at a meeting of the druggists held several days ago, but no definite action was taken at that time. It was settled this morning, however, when two or three of the dealers, after a consultation, determined to return to the old figure, and signs announcing the reduction to five cents have been breaking into view at pretty nearly every fountain in the city.

AMERICAN ATHLETES AHEAD

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS IN CITY OF PARIS.

The Crowd Small, but the American Athletes Made the Events Interesting.

Paris, July 14.—The American athletes, fresh from their victories in London, won the only two events decided today and secured leading places in all the trials which took place on the opening day of the world's amateur championships, held under the auspices of the exposition. The contests were inaugurated with magnificent weather at the Paris racing club, in Pre Catalan, a charmingly situated glade in the Bois de Boulogne. Its pretty surroundings, however, were hardly adequate compensation for the poor accommodations provided for the visitors, which will be seriously felt on the days of big crowds.

Only two small stands were provided for the spectators and only one of these was fairly filled, chiefly with bright, young American girls, who wore the colors of the various American colleges competing and gave unstinted applause as their countrymen secured victories. A portion of the leading stand was reserved for Americans and it was gaily bedecked with the stars and stripes.

The Americans started by winning the first heat in the 110 metres hurdles and places in the other two heats, which they converted into a complete victory in the final heat, they winning, first, second and third places.

This they followed up by winning first and second places in the 100 metres flat race, and they would have been first, second and third but for an accident to Duffy, who won his heat quite handily, as well as the semi-final, only to have a tendon of his left leg give way while leading in the final heat, when half of the distance from the tape. The Americans then won two heats out of three in the 800 metres flat race, all three heats in the 400 metres flat race, and both heats in the 400 metres hurdle race.

They also have three out of the five men who have qualified for the final in the broad jump, and three in leading places out of the five qualifying for the final in the shot-putting contest, while Sheldon will represent the United States in the remaining event, the discus throwing, which, judging from today's performances, is likely to be the only event which the Americans will fail to carry off, out of the eight events in which they started today.

We are overstocked. Any Rig in our show room at a sacrifice.

ROACH & ALBANUS,

31 E. Berry.

FOUND—One red and white muley cow, at Koch's feed yard. Owner can have same by paying charges.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL LOUISVILLE KY NEW YORK NY

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Money to Loan

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horsese, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 (second floor) 44 Calhoun St. Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store.

UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford Conn., the strongest Accident Co., IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.

W. C. CLEARY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.

Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,

39 West Main.

Undertaker.

LICENSED EMBALMER.

Office open day and night.

Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate, Loans, No. 24 W. Wayne street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.

SURPLUS $140,000.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.

S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarod D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $70,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES, INSURANCE, COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16 Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 14 W. Wayne St. Telephone 368.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

DIOCESE APPOINTMENTS.

Very Rev. John Guendling, administrator of the Fort Wayne diocese of the Catholic church, has made two appointments to vacancies in the diocese within the past week. Rev. Thomas Jansen, who was recently ordained at Columbus, Ohio, by Archbishop Martinelli, has been appointed assistant to Rev. L. A. Moench, of Valparaiso. Rev. Jansen is from this city, and was a member of St. Peter's church, where he said his first mass last Sunday. The other appointment is that of Rev. Thomas Walsh, who was ordained in Rome some time ago. He has been assigned as assistant to Father Crossen, of St. Vincent's church, in Logansport.

Miss Mills, secretary of the Y. W C. A. has returned from the summer conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., and at the meeting tomorrow afternoon will give an account of the work done at home and abroad.

Miss Mary Skilling, of Garrett, arrived in the city on Friday and is the guest for a few days of her aunt, Mrs. Mary McOscar.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer. Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Typewriters.

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

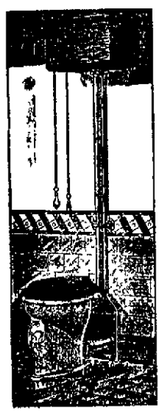
The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

Write for catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,

51 Mountain Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Edwin B. Pillet, Mgr.



Plumbing and Gas-fitting.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis St. 'Phone No. 526.

SAVES GAS FOR LIGHTER MAKES LOOK NEW

Monarch Polish

For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Finish. For sale by all Dealers. Baird Bros. & Co. Cleveland

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,

FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR

The Indiana Viavi Co.,

96 E. WAYNE STREET.

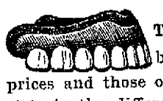
Consultation free from 12 to 3 p. m.

Osteopathy: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it.

Suite 69 and 70 Pixley-Long Building.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

FINEST DENTISTRY AT FAIREST PRICES.....



The difference between our prices and those of many dentists is the difference between our idea of a fair profit and theirs.

We guarantee our workmanship to be absolutely the highest character. Nothing but the best materials are used, and all is guided by expert skill that is born of practical experience and a determination to produce nothing but what is first-class.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,
Schmitz Block. Room 8.

Where to Drink.....

You ought to drink the best soda in town—it costs no more than the others. Don't know why ours is the best—perhaps because there's more thought and care in the making.

Our stock of MINERAL WATERS is the largest in the city.

Lithia and Vichey served at the Fountain.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

88 CALHOUN ST.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 W. Wayne Street.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Barney Weismantel is visiting friends in Decatur.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie, of Pittsburg, is visiting Will McKinnie and family.

The Misses Carrie and Edith Pressler go to Indianapolis Sunday to visit friends.

Mrs. S. J. Ryder, of 119 Boone street, is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Misses Nan and Katherine Costigan, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Miss Mabel Durnell.

F. R. Barrows and son, Ray, have gone to Milwaukee to attend the National Photographers' convention.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Walter and family and Miss Ertha Aukemon, of Wabash, went to James Lake today to visit.

Mrs. Henry Furney and daughter, Esther, have just returned from a week's visit with Mr. Furney's parents at Hicksville.

Superintendent and Mrs. Study left this afternoon for Alexandria Bay, to attend the annual sessions of the senate of the National Union.

Miss Helen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Denny, of West DeWald street, is visiting her grandparents, Judge and Mrs. James M. Denny, at Albion.

Mrs. D. M. Doyle and children are in Montpelier spending a few weeks with relatives. Mr. Doyle went to Newport, Ky., Friday, where he will make a brief visit with his parents.

The Bruderliche Unterstuetzungs Verein, an organization composed of members of the Lutheran churches of the city, will hold an important business meeting in Harmony hall tomorrow.

Miss Eva Keiter, of Huntington, was in Fort Wayne yesterday and met her friend, Miss Vada Hott, of Dayton, and together they returned to Huntington last evening, where Miss Hott will visit several weeks.

The annual church and Sunday school picnic of Grace Reformed church will be held on Thursday of next week at Bercot's grove, south of the city. The festivities will last all day and a good program will be given.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will hold a special business meeting at the church parlors Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ladies who can do so, are asked to come at an earlier hour and sew.

Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, returned from Michigan City Friday afternoon and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow. Rev. Seabrease, who is chairman of the standing committee of the diocese, is administrator of affairs in the absence of Bishop John Hazen White, who is in Northern Michigan for the benefit of his health.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge went to Bourbon, Ind., today, where he will preach the baccalaureate sermon of the Bourbon college and school of music. Rev. Breckenridge delivers an address on Tuesday at the dedication of a new college building. While in Bourbon he will occupy his old pulpit at the services tomorrow.

Architect J. M. E. Riedel is preparing plans for a Lutheran church in Tobias, Nebraska. The building will be a comodious frame structure, capable of accommodating four hundred people. The pastor of the church is Rev. Theodore Hartman. Architect Riedel has achieved fame in that vicinity as a designer of churches, having prepared plans for eleven church buildings for the cities and towns thereabouts.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Logan, of 4 North Fulton street.

Misses Lena and Alice Swisher, of Bluffton, visited Fort Wayne friends Friday.

Peter Martin, the Huntington lime manufacturer, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shuester are in Columbia City, visiting the family of Jacob Plattner.

Rev. Joseph Bilstein will officiate at St. Peter's church tomorrow in the absence of Father Koerdt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Diller have moved to Huntington, where they will make their future home.

Harry R. Gates, a prominent Indianapolis telephone man, is in the city in conference with G. W. Beers.

Miss Kathryn Glenn has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of her cousin, Miss Anna Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Klinkenberg are the proud parents of a baby boy, which arrived at a nearly hour this morning.

John Rohlman has returned to Fort Wayne after a pleasant visit in Huntington with his brother, George Rohlman.

Mrs. William Paul and Mrs. J. M. Landenburger, who are spending the summer at Rome City, are in the city for a brief visit.

Mrs. Mary A. Sale and granddaughter, Bessie, have returned to their home in Bluffton after a visit with Fort Wayne relatives.

Mrs. Earl Tait and Miss Jessie Hinneman, who have been visiting friends in the city, left today for their home at Akron, Ohio.

Dr. W. H. McComb, of Sheldon, will soon leave for Colorado for the benefit of his health. Dr. McComb formerly practiced his profession in this city.

Mrs. E. W. Keller and daughters, Misses Ethel and Erma, will leave next Tuesday for Cripple Creek, Col., where Mrs. Keller will join her husband, who has been engaged in the mining business there for several months.

Julius John Trefz, a member of the Northwestern University Glee club, of Evanston, Ill., and one of the leading vocalists of Chicago, will sing twice at the morning service at Christ's English Lutheran church on Sunday.

ASK FOR "RUBY."

SAVE MONEY

By having your wall paper, fresco and window shades cleaned by the Wayne Wall Paper and Fresco Cleaning company. Antiseptic process of cleaning, which destroys the germs that breeds diphtheria, typhoid fever, consumption and various other diseases.

If there has been sickness in your home, let us renovate your walls and ceilings and disenfect them, making them as good as new. If you have had no sickness, have them cleaned to prevent same. We guarantee our work and can make your walls look like new at a very small cost.

WAYNE WALL PAPER AND FRESCO CLEANING CO.

Office 15 Arcade, second floor Phone, 1302. Residence phone, 1363. 14-t3

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

WON'T BUILD THIS YEAR.

The congregation of Immanuel Baptist church have decided not to erect their proposed new church this year, on account of the advance of the prices of building material. The congregation purchased property at the corner of Wayne and Clay streets this spring and it was the intention to have erected a parsonage and lecture room this year, and erect the auditorium later. The church will probably be built early next year, as plans have been drawn and specifications made.

FORT WAYNE BOY IN TROUBLE.

Superintendent Gorsline this morning received a telephone message from Mayor Dungan, of Huntington, informing him that three Fort Wayne boys were being held in the Lime City. Their names are Hugh Cox, Lloyd Birkhold and William Kelker. Mayor Dungan said he would hold them until the parents were heard from.

An Assyrian priest of the Greek Catholic church from Pittsburg is in the city for a few days on a visit to his countrymen.

Can think clearly

when you eat

Grape-Nuts

the delicious

Brain Food.

WANTED.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework, one who can go home nights. Apply to 9 Webster St. 14-tf.

WANTED—Two waist makers, must be first class. Apply at Mrs. L. M. Stevens, 106 Jackson street. Home phone, 1011; Bell, 260. 14-2t

WANTED—An energetic agent for campaign books. Call this evening or Monday afternoon at 117 West Butler St. Outfit free. 14-t2

WANTED—Ladies' lessons in tailor system given every afternoon and evening at Freeman's pattern rooms, 54 Pixley-Long building. Patterns cut to measure. 14-2t

WANTED—General agents in every locality in the United States to represent large concern and appoint agents on a salary basis of $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses paid. Address Dept. 730, 1970 Park Ave., New York. J14,sat6t

WANTED—Agents—Steady employment for ladies and gentlemen right at home; no soliciting outside of Fort Wayne; agents are making from $1.50 to $5.00 per day. Call at Room 20, Schmitz Block, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. 14-tf

FOR RENT—The Meegan residence of ten rooms, corner Creighton Ave. and Harrison St.; house has all modern improvements; furnace, artificial and incandescent lights; city water; bath and toilet rooms on first and second floors, supplied with hot and cold cistern water; cellar cemented; house newly painted; new awnings, etc. Inquire on premises. 14-3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room at 123 W. Jefferson St. 9tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, at 61 East Wayne street, upstairs. 2-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-29-1m

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences; also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 39 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 16-1mo

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 2d. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Nice suite of front rooms; furnished complete for light housekeeping; centrally located; rent reasonable. 81 E. Washington St. 13-2t

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Flat 17½ Melita. House 16 Colerick. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 18 1mo

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 148 E. Washington street. 13-t2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Crocheters -- To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED—$50 per month during the campaign and permanent position after; man or lady. Ziegler Co., 322 Dearborn St., Chicago. 7-11-14-18

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Bright young man of age to travel; advertise and collect; salary $600 year and all expenses to start; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Manager Langton, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 39 Miner St. 27tf

WANTED—Philadelphia manufacturer wants a traveling salesman to sell fall makes of dry goods direct from the looms to the retail trade; good commission; desirable side line. Box 1341, Philadelphia, Pa. j7-14

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—Man of good character to deliver and collect for old, established manufacturing house; $900 a year and expenses guaranteed. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Manufacturer, 3rd floor, 328 Dearborn street, Chicago. 7-9-14-16

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED — Agents, canvassers, street men. We have the finest campaign portraits; McKinley, Bryan and others; heavy paper; two colors; 22x28; samples, 15 cents; dozen, 75 cents; hundreds, $3. Order quickly. Nielen's Art Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7-14

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper, assistant, or any kind of office work; I have had twelve years experience in railroad work, teller and bookkeper in bank, and secretary and treasurer for glass company; I am thirty years old; am married; can furnish first-class recommendations. Address, Box 7, care Sentinel.

WANTED—An old line insurance company wants three district managers of experience for the Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute districts; must be personal producers as well as successful organizers; salary and commission. Also a supervisor to assist agents in closing business; salary and expenses. All communications strictly confidential. Address Insurance, care this office. 28-tf

WANTED—Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

WANTED—1,000 teamsters, laborers, rock and tunnel men for Union Pacific railroad in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; $2.00 day up; teamsters, $30 month and board; two years' work; 2,000 miles; fare, $15.25; 500 men for C. & N. W., and C., M. & St. P. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 week; fare, $7.50; next shipment Wednesday, July 18. Railroad employers' office, 132 Calhoun street. O. M. Quick, Union Pacific R. R. Employer. 6-12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A young family horse, nice driver. Inquire at 18 Rebecca St. 13t2

FOR SALE—Route on this paper in southern part of the city. Inquire 87 Home Ave. 14-2t

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1mo

FOR SALE—Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE—Good 6-room residence on East Madison street pavement. Lot 30 feet front; a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location, West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent, of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, No. 18 Harrison street. 26-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 7-room house, with an acre of ground; good well and cistern; with plenty of fruit; within two squares of Broadway. For particulars, call or address C. K. Fairfield, corner Bell and Shawnee ave. 13-3t

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Or trade. Nice residence, three or four acres of land, best of soil, best of water, all kinds of fruit. Just the place for a man wanting to garden or live an easy life. Would take good stock of groceries. Phone 589, south. 14-6t

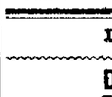
FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

LOST.

LOST—An open face silver watch back of the Electric Light works. Finder please return to No. 50 Taylor St. and receive reward.

LOST—Will the party who took the umbrella from 65 St. Martin street last Sunday evening please return same and confer a favor. Miss L. Jansen. 13-2t

DENTISTRY.



U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs. 'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL, WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Regular meeting of Union No. 155 at No. 41 West Main street, second floor.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeing of Association No. 136 at Shamrock hall, midnight.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters No. 31.

There are rumors, now, in England, of all places, that war may drag along for two years in Boer land.

The "long man and the short man" of bad eminence in Chicago seem to have struck town, but their victim though "short" probably does not care to be figured in as the minor end of the combination.

With regard to the controversy over Governor Roosevelt's hat it should be remembered that the hat is not so important as what is under it. Teddy has the right to wear what headgear he chooses, so that he does not talk under it.

Two well-known and well-to-do men of Washington city were arraigned in a police court there the other day for swearing. Both of them were overheard by policemen on the streets. One confessed he was a frequent sinner and was fined $5. The other blamed it on the weather and was released on his personal bond.

The number of British soldiers who served in South Africa and either died from disease or were invalided home was nearly seven times as large as the killed and wounded in battle. It begins to look as though the nation which devoted its energies to finding ways of keeping its soldiers in good health would gain much more than those which have no thought beyond securing more destructive arms and weapons.

Mrs. Josephine L. Moore, clairvoyant, has secured an injunction in a New York court to restrain the administrators of the estate of Willard E. Elmer, deceased, from disposing of certain property because of a wager of $1,300 made by the dead man that he would not die before a certain time as predicted by the clairvoyant. The death occurred as predicted and now Mrs. Moore seeks to secure the payment of the wager.

The population of China is variously estimated at from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000. Perhaps it is felt that in that country a hundred million inhabitants, more or less, hardly count, though according to western standards that number would make several big nations. But whether the higher or the lower figure be accepted, it is evident that China has a population large enough to furnish raw material for trouble for a long time to come.

The social quarrel that broke out recently at Newport between Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs to the amusement of the general public has suddenly taken a serious turn. Mrs. Fish has started to write a book in which it is believed she will try to get even, and Mrs. Oelrichs is going to retaliate with a play. These are really serious developments and will arouse grave interest in the affair.

Indiana fared well at the hands of Republican National Chairman Hanna. Perry S. Heath was made secretary of the national committee and Harry S. New placed upon the national executive committee. There is evidently method in this favoritism. Hanna wants Indiana and he wants it about as badly as he wants anything. Perry S. Heath, freed from the cares of the postoffice department, is about the perfection of a political manager to place where he can do the most good. Harry New will ably help things along. Colonel Durbin, republican candidate for governor of Indiana, was over to Cleveland two or three days ago and consulted with Chairman Hanna and must have made some effective representations of the Hoosier situation.

ABOLITION OF SWEATSHOPS.

One of the great clothing manufacturers of New York has, it is said, made a definite and well-considered motion toward getting rid of the sweatshop. If his plan proves profitable it will undoubtedly be followed by other manufacturers, and it is possible this may end in a general improvement of the conditions under which ready-made clothing is now produced.

He has built, near Elizabeth, N. J., a little village, in which some six hundred workers are to be housed, while they will do their work in two factories, with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery. The work was begun about a year and a half ago and the new village is said to be nearly ready for its inhabitants. The houses may be purchased by their occupants on easy terms and it is desired that the occupants be owners in as many cases as possible. There are to be schools of various kinds, in which instruction will be given in cooking, sewing, agriculture and manual training, and there will also be a kindergarten. The idea is something like that of the town of Pullman, but without many of the defects of that town.

The object of this manufacturer in building his new village is partly humanitarian and partly economic. He is a man who does not feel that his money is made out of the suffering and death of less fortunate beings. He says of his plan:

"I am convinced that nothing short of starting a new community can root it(the sweatshop) out. I hope I have the solution. I do not know yet whether it will pay or not. If not, then the idea is a failure. I am not anxious to get my investment back all at once, and I have decided that I will not submit to the sweatshop system in my business. There ought to be enough profit in so much manufactured clothing to permit those who make it to lead clean, comfortable lives."

Moreover, this wise business man recognizes the fact that, other things being equal, the man who is intelligent and not overworked can do better work and more of it in a given time than the ignorant and overburdened one. He wishes to gather into his village the best of the sweatshop workers—those who are intelligent enough to recognize the advantages of country life for themselves and their children and will thus co-operate with him to make his community all it should be.

One feature of this plan indicates, more than any other, that it will succeed. It is that the villagers will be encouraged to own their houses, and will thus not be dependent upon the employer for shelter.

GIFTS FOR NEW G. A. R. POST

MRS LAWTON SENDS PORTRAIT OF HER HUSBAND.

Historic Gavel and a Handsome Flag Are Also Presented—Are Valued Highly.

Lawton post, No. 590, the new Fort Wayne G. A. R. organization, was the recipient Friday evening of three handsome gifts which the veterans will prize most highly. Easily chief of these in the estimation of the members is an excellent portrait of the late General Henry W. Lawton, for whom the post is named, presented by the widow of the general. It is 24x36 inches in size, reproduced from a steel plate engraving, and is enclosed in a handsome frame. Accompanying the gift was a letter from Mrs. Lawton, expressing the spirit in which the offering was made. The post responded in resolutions of thanks, and the portrait will always have the place of honor in the post rooms.

The post commander, Thomas Bley, presented a beautiful wool bunting flag, mounted on a handsome staff surmounted by a brass eagle, the flag being lettered with the name and number of the post. I. N. Metsker made the formal presentation address and it was responded to by Mr. McClellan. The last of the trio of valued gifts was a gavel made from the wood of an apple tree planted by Gen. William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs, Ohio, during the Indian wars early in the present century. The gavel is the gift of Comrade Durfee.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

OVER THE STATE.

THE EVENTS OF ONE DAY IN INDIANA.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

MARION GIRL VICTIM OF A SPURIOUS MARRIAGE.

NO LICENSE WAS ISSUED

UNKNOWN MAN ENACTED ROLE OF MAGISTRATE.

Marion, Ind., July 14.—Miss Marie Wise, of this city, was married Thursday night to Edward Smith, an employe of the Marion Fruit Jar company, with whom she had been keeping company for three months. The marriage ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock, being performed by a man who represented himself to be Justice of the Peace Holman, of this city. Before the marriage ceremony Smith gave the "Justice" a paper, which he represented to be the marriage license, together with a $5 bill.

The alleged justice held a Bible in his hands when he pronounced the ceremony and Miss Wise thought she was legally married. Smith left yesterday morning and did not return for dinner and Miss Wise became suspicious and went to the county clerk's office to ascertain if a license had been issued to Smith. When the clerk informed her that no license had been issued she swooned. An investigation revealed the fact that Justice Holman had not performed the marriage ceremony.

INDIANA EPWORTH LEAGUE.

South Bend, Ind., July 14.—The attendance at the ninth biennial session of the State Epworth league is fully up to expectations. The sessions of the league are held in the First Methodist Episcopal church. The following program was carried out yesterday:

"Quiet Hour," conducted by State Secretary Henninger, of Jeffersonville.

Address by state president, O. H. Palmeis.

Appointments of the following committees:

Resolutions—Rev. Frank Tinches, Greensburg; Mattie Sparks, Indianapolis; Edna Hunter, Logansport; Rev. W. F. Switzer, Danville; C. F. Neff, Anderson; Rev. E. M. Chambers, Taylorsville.

Constitution—W. H. Braman, South Bend; S. H. Hoff, Indianapolis; G. W. Rhodes, Elkhart; F. G. Cox, Princeton.

Department of spiritual work, Vice President Miss Mary Dennis, of Richmond, presiding; "Our Devotional Meeting," Miss Emma Ronecker, Indianapolis; "Practical Methods of Spiritual Work," W. D. Harris, East Chicago; "Forward Movement for Missions," C. N. Vickrey, Chicago; "Relation of the League to the Church," Rev. C. H. Leeson, Fowler; "Relation of the League to the Sunday School," Albert A. Small, Anderson; "The Epworth League of the Twentieth Century," Rev. G. D. Wolf, New Albany.

Announcement of department of district conferences.

The afternoon was devoted to pleasure, sight-seeing and recreation. The attractions of South Bend were shown to the visitors. Last evening President W. H. Crawford, of Allegheny college, lectured on "Savonarola," after which there was an informal reception to the delegates.

KILLED HIS RIVAL.

Dana, Ind., July 14.—Melvin Ingram was killed last night by Tot Darnall in a quarrel over a young woman, Miss Ethel Sims, to whom both were paying attentions. Mr. Ingram and Miss Sims were buggy riding, and they were overtaken at a school house near here, and Darnall dared Ingram to fight it out, with the girl as a witness. There were two men with Darnall. Ingram was invited to get out of the buggy, whereupon he was struck with the knife, and as he started to run, Darnall followed, cutting him six times. Ingram managed to scramble back into the buggy. The horse started to run, but was soon caught. Ingram lived but a short time, and Darnall escaped arrest.

OPPOSE TRADING STAMPS.

Wabash, Ind., July 13.—The merchans of Wabash have become tired of the trading stamp scheme, and say they will, as soon as present contracts expire, cease to give stamps to purchasers. The local trading stamp company has, in a short time, it is said, made $750 profit and placed a $2,000 redemption fund in bank. Its actual capital is about $250, and it is said to be doing business to the amount of $10,000 a year. One business man says he is spending from $75 to $100 a month for stamps and is deriving no benefit from them. The shoppers of the town demand trading stamps whenever they make a purchase. The grocers claim the narrow margins make them the greatest sufferers from the stamp nuisance.

OFFICERS OF COLORED O. E. S.

Richmond, Ind., July 14.—The Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star (colored), adjourned yesterday. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis the fourth Tuesday in June.

The officers selected were: Grand patron, R. A. Brown, Terre Haute; royal matron, Miss Fannie Lanier, of Indianapolis; associate matron, Miss Nellie Gray, of Jeffersonville; associate grand patron, W. A. McFarland, of Evansville; grand treasurer, Miss Alice Bundy, of Richmond; grand secretary, Miss Ida Harris, of Indianapolis; grand conductress, Mrs. Susie Burden, of Marion; associate grand conductress, Mrs. L. M. Oliver, of Crawfordsville; grand sentinel, Henry Moore, of Indianapolis.

Other officers of a minor character were appointed by the grand patron. The meeting was the most successful ever held by the grand chapter.

GIFT TO WABASH COLLEGE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 14.—Wabash college received from the Fayerweather estate a specific bequest of $50,000, and was made one of the residuary beneficiaries under the will. The $50,000 was promptly paid, and as a residuary beneficiary, the college afterward received $100,000 additional. The decision of yesterday will result in the residue on the estate being divided among the several institutions named in the will, and it is estimated that Wabash college will receive about $25,000 more, making $175,000 in all from the estate. The estate has been so well managed by the executors of the will that the interest on the invested funds has paid the cost of the litigation. Before Mr. Fayerweather's death no one connected with Wabash college had ever heard of him.

NOTRE DAME IMPROVEMENTS.

Notre Dame, Ind., July 14.—Mount St. Vincent's hall, an addition to the buildings at Notre Dame university, will soon be completed, and a four-story office building will be finished by fall. A large plunge bath, the largest of any American college, seventy feet long, thirty in width and seven feet deep, with sixteen shower and needle baths, is being placed in the bath house. The new artesian well will be fitted with two Worthington pumps, to supply the different halls, and for fire protection. Altogether, nearly $100,000 will be expended in improvements this year.

PLANTED THE TREE.

South Bend, Ind., July 14.—Richard Dorn, who died here a few days ago, was buried in a coffin made from the wood of a walnut tree that he planted. Dorn came from Ireland, and is thought to have been 100 years old when he died. He lived in Michigan for years, and there planted the walnut tree, which he watched grow for forty years. The lumber from the tree was sent to Fort Wayne, highly polished and made into a coffin. He kept it locked up for many years.

KIETH HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Evansville, Ind., July 14.—The preliminary trial of Joseph D. Keith, charged with the murder of Nora Kifer, whose nude body was found in Pigeon creek on the afternoon of April 23, was held at Boonville yesterday. The court bound Keith over without bail. When the justice pronounced sentence, Keith broke down and cried: "I am not guilty! God knows I am an innocent man."

SLOT MACHINES TABOOED.

Marion, Ind., July 14.—Local police authorities have stopped the operation of slot machines, after having allowed them to run with a free hand in the various hotel lobbies, saloons and other public places since the Elks' carnival, one month ago. The action is commended by citizens generally.

A DEMAND FOR HOMES.

Auburn, Ind., July 14.—Charles McClellan has let the contract for ten new residences in East Auburn, and Andrew Murphy will erect five in the northern part of the city. The construction is because of the constant demand for property.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Bluffton, Ind., July 14.—Riley Stanton, sr., seventy-five years old, while driving a team at the home of his son, west of this city, dropped dead from heart failure, superinduced by heat.

Get UNCLE SAM STAMPS.
d11-14-w11-18-25

GHOSTS ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE.

There is no doubt that a person may apparently see objects and hear words which another person close by cannot see nor hear. Such impressions are to be referred not to actually existing objects, but to the action of the subject's mind. Dr. Abercromby tells us of one patient who could, by directing his attention to an idea, call up to sight the appropriate image or scene, though the thing called up was an object he had never seen but merely imagined. When meeting a friend in the street he could not be sure whether the appearance was his friend or a spectral illusion till he had tried to touch it and had heard the voice. Goethe saw an exact counterpart of himself advancing toward him, an experience repeated by Wilkie Collins. Sir Walter Scott relates that soon after the death of Lord Byron he read an account of the deceased poet. On stepping into the hall imediately after he saw right before him, in a standing posture, the exact representation of his departed friend, whose recollection had been so strongly brought to his immagination. After stopping a moment to note the extraordinary resemblance he advanced toward it and the figure gradually disappeared.

Some of the cases narated by Sir David Brewster are particularly instructive. The subject was a lady (Mrs. A.) and her hallucinations were carefully studied by her husband and Sir David. On one occasion she saw her husband, as she thought, who had gone out half an hour before, standing within two feet of her in the drawing room. She was astonished to receive no response when she spoke to him. She remembered that Sir David had told her to press one eyeball with the finger when the impression of any real object would be doubled. She tried to apply the test, but the figure walked away and disappeared. The simple scientific experiment diverted her attention from the creation of her mind, and this, no longer being in sole possession, could not maintain itself and was dissolved. Another hallucination took the form of her dead sister-in-law. The figure appeared in a dress which Mrs. A. had never seen, but which had been described to her by a common friend. —Westminster Review.

A snake short-circuited the telegraph line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad recently by climbing a pole and twining his body about two wires.

THAT NEW WABASH TRAIN.

The new train, westbound, on the Wabash, leaving Fort Wayne daily at 5:50 a. m., makes many hours the fastest time and offers the best service to all points west and southwest. By taking this train you reach St. Louis at 2:00 p. m. and Kansas City the same evening at 9:30 p. m. Indianapolis is also reached at 10:20 a. m., making sure connection and fast time to all interior Indiana points. For information relative to this and other fast westbound Wabash trains telephone, either 'phone, No. 6.
12eod10t

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
30,7,14,21 Agent.

IMPORTANT DATE.

Thursday, Aug. 9th—Keep It in Mind.

On that date excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines to ten of the most important seashore resorts on the Atlantic coast: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Wildwood, New Jersey; Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Take your choice at only $14.50 for round trip from Fort Wayne, good for twelve days. Get particulars from John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne. 30-Ju6-15-25A1

Ask for the Green Stamps. 19eodtf

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

PERUNA A REMEDY FOR FEMALE CATARRH.

MAGRUDER, YORK CO., VA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude to you for all your kindness to me. It has robbed the grave of one victim, for I was in a critical condition when I wrote you before. Thanks to you, however, my health is fully restored. I wish every young lady in our town could read your book. There would be a great deal less sickness and puny women."—Miss Bertha E. Sargent.

NAVASOTA, TEX.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I think it is time to let you know what your treatment has done for me. I am rid of that terrible trouble I had when I wrote to you. When I would stoop over I could not straighten up without the most severe pain. I am well of that, and am much better in other ways."—Mrs. F. K. F. Gille, Box 19.

OSYKA, MISS.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am sure that Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines on the market. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. S. E. Dicker.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am feeling much better now than I have for two years. I find Pe-ru-na to be the best medicine for female complaint, and in all cases of extreme weakness I think it is the best remedy in the world, as it has done me a great deal of good. My friends say that I am looking better now than I have for years. They want to know what I have been doing, I look so well. I tell them that Pe-ru-na did it. I hope Dr Hartman will live many years more to help others as he did me."—Mrs. H. Buthe, 1831 Sixth street.

Every woman should have a copy of "Health and Beauty." This book contains specific instructions for the treatment and cure of female catarrh. It is illustrated and contains much information. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

Hardware

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

58 and 40 East Columbia Street.

ECHOES ANSWER, WHY?

[Muncie News.]

A new gas well in Madison county is producing 7,000,000 feet of natural gas in twenty-four hours. The best opinion is that the fuel will last in paying quantities fifteen or twenty years. Now, what justification can there be for beginning already to rob the people by extortionate rates upon the flimsy pretext that the gas is likely to fail?

Miss Cirdelia I. Gregory, of Decatur, is a guest at the Randall.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3and 4.
Hours:—9 to 12; 1 to 5, Sunday:—9 to 10:30; 3 to 5
At Warsaw Monday's.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros. Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

HERE IS WHAT YOU ARE WAITING FOR!

BUY OF US AND SAVE MONEY.

WOLF & DESSAUER'S

MID-SUMMER SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE!

New, Clean and Trustworthy Merchandise at COST and Below...

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, JULY 16th,

Our Numerous patrons prove honest dealings....

And Continues until Saturday, August 4th, inclusive. Our immense stock of Fine Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Notions, Draperies, Shades, Rugs, Blankets, etc., will be sold during this sale at COST and below cost. Nothing held back. Compare the following prices with others, then judge for yourself where to do your trading.

DOMESTICS.

2 cases of light shirting calicoes, 5c quality, 3¾c yd.

2 cases of the very best satine finish light colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of medium colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of blue and white apron check gingham, worth 6c, SALE PRICE 4¾c yd.

1 case of yard-wide percale, worth 9c yard, SALE PRICE 6c yd.

Fancy dress and waist gingham at 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c yard, worth from 2c to 5c more per yard.

3 cases of light and dark outing flannel, worth 6¼c yard, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

25 pieces white pique, with colored figues, worth 12½c yard, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

All bed ticking at ACTUAL COST.

2 bales of men's shirting, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

TABLE LINENS.

10 pieces of 25c quality Turkey red table damask, SALE PRICE 18½c yd.

Better qualities of red damasks at COST.

10 pieces of unbleached table linen, 30c quality, SALE PRICE 23c yd.

5 pieces of 68-inch wide unbleached table linen, 45c quality, SALE PRICE 36c.

5 pieces of bleached table linen, 60c quality, SALE PRICE 47c.

10 pieces of bleached table linen, sells at 75c and 85c yard, SALE PRICE 63c yd.

NAPKINS.

100 dozen large size bleached napkins, worth $1.19 a dozen, SALE PRICE 79c a doz.

75 dozen fine quality all-linen bleached napkins, large size, worth $1.89 dozen, SALE PRICE $1.31 doz.

All other napkins at COST.

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.

5 bales of yard-wide unbleached muslin, worth 5½c yard, SALE PRICE 4½c yd.

5 bales of 6c quality, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

While they last, 3 bales each of Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom bleached muslin, worth 9c yard, SALE PRICE 7¼c yd.

Blackstone bleached muslin, worth 8c yard, SALE PRICE 6¾c yd.

20 pieces of 9-4 brown sheeting at 12½c yd.

50 pieces of best quality of brown sheeting, 9-4, worth 25c yard, SALE PRICE 18c.

9-4 bleached sheeting, worth 18c yard, SALE PRICE 14½c yd.

Best quality 9-4 bleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 20c yd.

All our ready-made sheets and pillow slips at COST.

TOWELINGS.

2 cases of bleached cotton toweling, twilled, worth 4c yard, SALE PRICE 3c yd.

1 bale of bleached linen toweling, worth 7c, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

All other towelings at COST.

TOWELS.

50 dozen all-linen huck towels, good size, regular price 12½c, SALE PRICE 3 for 25c.

50 dozen Turkish towels, good size, worth 12½ apiece, SALE PRICE 3 for 25c.

50 dozen large size huck towels, worth 29c, SALE PRICE 21c.

All other towels at COST.

BED SPREADS.

15 dozen white bed spreads, worth 69c, SALE PRICE 53c apiece.

15 dozen white bed spreads, worth 90c, SALE PRICE 71c.

All other spreads at COST.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black seamless hose, spliced heel and toe, regular value 12½c, SALE PRICE 7½c pair.

100 dozen each of ladies' fine gauge fast black seamless hose, with or without white foot, worth 21c, SALE PRICE 11c pair.

75 dozen ladies' fast black seamless hose, high spliced heel, with double sole, 25c number, SALE PRICE 19c.

Our regular 25c Wayne Knit black hose for ladies, SALE PRICE 19c.

100 dozen children's heavy rib seamless fast black hose, worth 10c, SALE PRICE 7c pair.

Children's double knee, high spliced heels, fast black seamless ribbed hose, worth 12½c a pair, SALE PRICE 3 pairs for 25c.

1 case each of children's fine rib or bicycle hose, worth 25c, SALE PRICE 17c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless high spliced heel socks, worth 12½c, SALE PRICE 9c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless socks, in tan, black or white foot, worth 19c a pair, SALE PRICE 2 pairs for 25c.

Gents' black or tan high spliced heel and double sole socks, worth 25c, SALE PRICE 16c pair.

All other hosiery at COST.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' and children's Jersey ribbed underwear, from 4c up, all at COST PRICES.

Gentlemen's fine Balbriggan underwear at 21c.

All other gents' underwear at COST PRICES.

TRIMMINGS.

All our braids, buttons, buckles, liberty silk, mousline de soie, veilings, etc., all at COST.

GLOVES.

A line of ladies' 2-clasp kid gloves, as good as others sell for $1.00, SALE PRICE 69c.

All other kid gloves at COST PRICE.

All ladies' black and colored silk gloves and mitts at COST.

FANCY LINENS.

In doylies, lunch cloths, tray covers, etc., all at COST.

LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, JEWELRY, FANS, ETC., all sold during sale at COST.

RIBBONS.

All our plain ribbons in satin, gros-grain, or velvet, at COST.

NOTIONS.

400 pairs of 10c shields, SALE PRICE, 7c pair.

All twin wire stays, SALE PRICE, 10c dozen.

Tooth brushes, 15c number for 9c.

Our hair brushes, worth 35c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 cloth brushes, 40c values, for 25c.

200 combs sell at 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c.

All sizes safety pins, 5c paper.

100 yards black spool silk, for 5c.

Celluloid thimbles, SALE PRICE, 5c.

PURSES.

50 dozen ladies' 39c value purses, SALE PRICE, 21c.

200 leather Chattelaine bags, worth 39c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

UMBRELLAS.

100 gentlemen's and ladies' umbrellas, worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 45c.

100 gents' and ladies' umbrellas, 89c number, SALE PRICE, 63c.

All other umbrellas at COST PRICE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. ladies' and children's handkerchiefs, regular price 5c, 7c and 8c, SALE PRICE, 3c pair.

All other handkerchiefs at COST.

WHITE GOODS.

ALL AT COST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A line of 7c, 8c, 10c and 12½c embroideries, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

A line of machine Torchon laces, regular price 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c, SALE PRICE, choice; 5c yd.

All other laces and embroideries at COST.

LININGS.

All our cambric linings, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

All other linings and satines at COST.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

1 case of Lawn, handsome patterns, worth 7c yard, SALE PRICE, 4c.

A line of lawns and dimities, 10c value, SALE PRICE, 7c yd.

1 case of 15c quality fancy figured lawns, SALE PRICE, 9c yd.

All other wash goods at COST.

IMPORTED GINGHAMS AND MADRAS CLOTHS.

The largest line ever shown in the city; regular prices 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

100 pieces of fancy and checked dress goods, double fold, regular price, 20c and 25c yard, SALE PRICE, 9c yd.

25 pieces fancy dress goods, 40c value, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

All our other dress goods, fancy and plain, at COST PRICE.

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces of fancy figured black goods, worth 40c yard, SALE PRICE, 21c yd.

15 pieces of black cheviot, one and one-half yard wide, worth $1.00 yd, SALE PRICE, 73c yd.

Your choice of all our $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 black crepons, SALE PRICE, 79c yd.

VELVETS.

ALL SOLD AT COST.

CORSETS.

R. and G., SALE PRICE, 75c.
W. B., SALE PRICE, 75c.
American Lady, SALE PRICE, 75c.
H. A. P., SALE PRICE, 75c.
P. N., SALE PRICE, 75c.
H. and H., SALE PRICE, 75c.
Ferris Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.
Jackson Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.
Cresco, SALE PRICE, 75c.
All other Corsets at COST.

MACKINTOSHES.

All ladies' and children's mackintoshes at COST.

ARTICLES AT COST.

Ladies' wrappers, silk, wool and cotton petticoats, dressing sacks, infants' slips, ladies' waists, etc., all at COST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We are agents for the Eagle brand by far the best line made in this country; all will be sold at COST.

JACKETS—SKIRTS.

All ladies thinking of buying anything in this line should not fail to take advantage of this sale, for we will sell you a first-class tailored garment for less money than other stores ask you for cheap sweat-shop tailored garments.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

ALL SOLD AT COST.

BLANKETS—COMFORTERS.

This is a good opportunity to buy what you need for next winter in this line. During sale at COST.

GENTS' UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.

As good a shirt as you can buy for 69c elsewhere, during SALE at 43c.

Our regular 75c shirt at 64c.

All gents' night gowns at COST.

PILLOWS.

Porch and hammock pillows, 50c quality for 29c.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST—All children's hats and caps, all boys' and gents' suspenders, all yarns.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

All 12½c dotted and figured Swisses and embroidered muslins, at 10c.

All figured and cotton Swisses, embroidered muslins, Grenadines, that sold at 15c, at 12½c.

All Swisses, madras, fish nets, Grenadines, embroidered netting in Tambour and Brussels, point de sprit and all other curtain material will be sold at COST in our CLEARANCE SALE.

All cretones, fancy denims, silkolines and batistes that sold at 12½c, go at 10c.

All fancy figured denims and satines that sold at 20c, go at 15c.

Fancy tapestry furniture covering in all colors, regular price 50c per yard, will be sold during this SALE at 38c.

100 pairs lace curtains in white and ecru, regular price $1.25, SALE PRICE, 91c.

75 pairs lace curtains in white and cream, regular price $1.75, SALE PRICE, $1.21.

200 pairs lace and ruffled curtains, regular price, $2.00, SALE PRICE, $1.38.

Tapestry curtains, full length and full width, worth $3.00, SALE PRICE, $2.30.

6-4 tapestry and chenille table covers, regular price, 89c, SALE PRICE, 63c.

Large size moquette rugs, elegant patterns, regular price $2.50, will be sold in this SALE at $1.95.

Large size Smyrna rugs, regular price $1.50, CLEARANCE SALE price, $1.11.

All our white and colored fur rugs, large size, will be sold in this SALE at HALF PRICE.

1,000 window shades with spring rollers, worth 15c, at 10c.

SILKS—Every lady in the city should take advantage of this cost sale price on our line of black and colored silks, which consists of the largest and finest line carried in Northern Indiana.

Black Taffetas.

21 1-2 inch Black Taffeta, worth 79c yd., Sale Price 56c yd.
21 inch Black Taffeta, worth 90c yd., Sale Price 65c yd.
21 1-2 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.25 yd., Sale Price 90c yd.
25 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.40 yd., Sale Price $1.12 1-2 yd.
23 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.65 yd., Sale Price $1.33 yd.

Satin Duchess, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Black Silks

95 yds. of Black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.40 yd., Sale Price $1.09 yd.
110 yds. of Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.75 yd., Sale Price $1.33 yd.
90 yds. Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $2.00 yd., Sale Price $1.44 yd.
125 yds. of Black Gros Grain, guaranteed worth $1.35 yd., Sale Price $1.05 yd.

Plain Colored China, Taffeta and Fancy Silks.

All our best quality Colored Taffetas, sold for 85c and 90c yd., Sale Price 73c yd.
All our Colored China Silk, 50c and 60c quality, Sale Price 43c yd.
All other Fancy and Plain Silks at cost and below.
Perspiration-Proof and guaranteed Water-Proof Black China Silk, for sale only by us; 59c quality for 50c; 75c quality for 65c; $1.00 quality for 83c yd.

ARTICLES SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

All our ladies' and children's parasols, ladies' and misses' tailor-made suits, ladies' shirt waists, ladies' wash dress skirts, fancy novelty dress patterns, ladies' leather belts, ladies' fancy neckwear, fancy ribbons, etc. No lady should fail to visit our store daily during this sale, and every lady knows that we give the greatest money-saving sales given in the city. (No stamps given or any goods charged at sale prices.)

WOLF = & = DESSAUER,

70 AND 72 CALHOUN STREET.

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
A QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR
SICK-HEADACHE
Dizziness, Malaria
AND LA GRIPPE
JOHNSON'S
STOMACH TABLETS
One Gives Relief—Makes Sick People Well.
No purging, pain or inconvenience, clear the complexion, increase the appetite, tone the entire system. A sure cure for Depression of Spirits, Nervousness and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles. Large Box, 10 CENTS, (25 Tablets) By mail for five 2-cent stamps

For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

Do Your Teeth Need Attention?

Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.

You May Need a Plate

Our ZYLONITE (something fine)—the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.

Teeth Without Plates

Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.

All Work Warranted.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
7 Arcade.
BURKET & BAKER.
'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good; don't believe the substituter.
MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.
Two separate cements—the best. Insist on having them.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
15 and 25 cents per bottle at all druggists.
MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office hours:—8:00 to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.

Screen Doors—
Screen Windows,
Wire Cloth,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Coolers,
Water Filters,
—AT—
Rock Bottom Prices
—AT—
F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun Street,
Old 'phone 690. New 'phone 804.

BEAT HAYMAKERS

HARPER ALLOWED THEM TO MAKE FOUR HITS.

HOOSIERS' ERRORLESS GAME

MANSFIELD'S ERRORS WERE ALL VERY COSTLY.

KRUEGER'S GREAT FIELDING

WHEELING LOST AND DAYTON AND TOLEDO WON.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	47	24	.662
Toledo	43	30	.589
Fort Wayne	43	33	.566
Wheeling	38	30	.559
Columbus	30	40	.429
New Castle	32	43	.427
Mansfield	29	39	.426
Youngstown	23	46	.333

Jack Harper was given perfect support by the Fort Waynes in the game at Mansfield yesterday and as a result the Hoosiers are credited with one more victory. The Haymakers solved Harper's curves for four hits and only one of them ccunted in the run-getting. Quinn led off in the first inning by getting a base on balls and was sacrificed to second by Beecher. Truby's two-bagger scored him with the only run of the game for his team. Thereafter Harper was an enigma, which could not be analyzed. A youngster named From, who has been twirling for Hiram college, was given a trial by Manager Lowney and he did fairly well, allowing eight singles. The hits were scattered and not a run was earned. Law's error in the first inning gave Fort Wayne a run and in the sixth Truby fumbled with one out and one man on base, when a double play should have been made. Lowney then made a wild throw and three Hoosiers trickled over the plate. Babb was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth and scored on Lowney's second error. The feature of the game was the wonderful fielding of Krueger at short. Score:

MANSFIELD.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinn, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0
Beecher, lf	3	0	0	1	1	1
Law, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	1
Truby, 2b	2	0	2	4	3	1
Belt, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Fox, c	3	0	0	0	0	0
McVey, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lowney, ss	3	0	1	1	7	2
From, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	1	4	27	14	5

FORT WAYNE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b	5	0	1	15	0	0
Krueger, ss	4	1	1	2	8	0
Letcher, cf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Belden, lf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Babb, 3b	2	2	1	0	3	0
Holly, 2b	3	0	2	3	3	0
Bergen, c	3	0	0	2	1	0
Harper, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	5	8	*26	17	0

*Out on bunts.

By Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mansfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—5

Two-base hit—Truby. Double plays—Quinn to Lowney to Law; Hollingsworth to Krueger to Brashear, 2. Sacrifice hits—Beecher, Bergen Krueger. Stolen base—Miller. Base on balls Off From, 3; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 2 Hit by pitcher—Babb, Truby. Time—1:45. Umpire Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct
Brooklyn	42	24	.636
Chicago	36	31	.537
Pittsburg	37	32	.536
Philadelphia	36	32	.529
Cincinnati	34	35	.493
St. Louis	30	35	.462
Boston	29	36	.446
New York	22	41	.349

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
New York, 14; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 23; Pittsburg, 8.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

DAYTON, 1; NEW CASTLE, 0.

New Castle, Pa., July 14.—Score:

New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0
Dayton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1

Hits—New Castle, 3; Dayton, 7. Errors—New Castle, 1; Dayton, 1. Batteries—Thomas and Graffius; Moore and Donahue.

COLUMBUS, 7; WHEELING, 3.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 14.—Score:

Wheeling	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Columbus	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	—7

Hits—Wheeling, 9; Columbus, 9. Errors—Wheeling, 3; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Pardee and Ritter; Wolf and Beville.

TOLEDO, 4; YOUNGSTOWN, 2.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 14.—Score:

Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Toledo	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Hits—Youngstown, 4; Toledo, 11. Errors—Youngstown, 0; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Crowe and Murphy; Butler and Hannaford.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	43	30	.589
Indianapolis	40	30	.571
Milwaukee	41	32	.562
Cleveland	36	34	.514
Detroit	33	39	.458
Minneapolis	34	41	.453
Kansas City	35	43	.449
Buffalo	30	43	.411

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 4.
Minneapolis, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
Buffalo, 10; Kansas City, 2.

BATTING AVERAGES.

The erstwhile heavy hitters on the Fort Wayne team have taken a terrible tumble during the last two weeks and Krueger is the only one in the team to maintain his average anywhere near the pace he has been going during the season. Belden, Miller and Letcher have taken a big slump, but the two first named are still a few points above the .300 mark. Another week like the ones just passed and Krueger alone will be above the charmed mark. Letcher has fallen below .300, but a batting streak in three or four games will again put him up. Brashear has gained and he can easily climb over the .300 mark if he maintains his batting of the past fortnight. Belden and Babb are the only players who have participated in every game. Here are the averages, including yesterday's game:

	G.	A.B.	H.	Pct.
Krueger	74	292	96	.329
Belden	76	297	92	.310
Miller	67	273	84	.303
Letcher	75	317	93	.293
Brashear	75	317	91	.287
Babb	76	259	68	.263
Hol'gsw'th	75	271	70	.258
Bergen	73	278	64	.230
Fricken	19	54	12	.222
Harper	24	63	12	.190
Swaim	25	74	14	.189
Jones	11	31	5	.161
Robbins	1	3	0	.000

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Manager Strobel has signed Arndt, who has been playing third for South Bend for several seasons.

Dayton has now won ten consecutive games and if some team will kindly "throw 'em down" the Inter-State managers will all return thanks.

The South Waynes will go to Celina, Ohio, and play a game of ball tomorrow. McQuire and Tieman will form the battery for the South Waynes.

Another great game was played in Cincinnati yesterday, Phillips outpitching Jones. The only run of the game was scored by the Reds in the tenth inning.

Flood is out of the game for Cleveland and Vioz is playing second base. It is possible that Flood has not been making good recently and is on the bench for a lay-off.

The Mansfield papers speak well of the Fort Wayne team and the games they play against the Haymakers. The Mansfield team plays more great games in a season than any other two teams in the Inter-State league.

The Youngstowns will play the Fort Waynes at League park tomorrow and an effort is being made to have Guese do the pitching for the visitors. Ream and Kleinow may be in the points for the Fort Waynes.

Buck Ewing has been deposed from the management of the New Yorks and is succeeded by George Davis, the great shortstop. Buck never was much of a manager, but he was "hail fellow well met," and had thousands of friends throughout the country.

Youngstown will play one game and then the two teams will go to Youngstown to play a series of three games, beginning Monday. The Fort Waynes will then go to New Castle for three games and return home to play New Castle on July 22.

The Shamrocks will go to Chicago at 2:30 in the morning over the Nickel Plate. In the morning the team will play the Chicago Cranes, with Quinn and Braden doing the battery work for the Shamrocks. In the afternoon, against the Chicago Maroons, the crack colored nine, Robbins and O'Meara will form the battery.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE

Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 14.—Marked weakness was developed in the wheat market shortly after the opening today. Initial prices for September were unchanged to ⅛c lower at 79¼c, with little pressure to sell at first But the closing decline of ⅞d at Liverpool, and more and especially an estimate of the crop of from 135,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels for the Dakotas and Minnesota, with perfect weather conditions inthat section for repairing the drought damage, soon brought a flood of selling orders.

Sept. broke rapidly at 77⅞c. Covering caused a rally to 78½c, but the market immediately reacted to 78c. Chicago receipts were 86 cars, 28 of contract grade. Northwest receipts were 244 cars, compared with 137 last week and 611 a year ago.

The market closed weak, Sept. at 77⅞c, aftertouching 77¾@⅞c.

Corn opened strong. Drought conditions still prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska, and complaints of serious damage began to come in. Sept. opened ½@¾c higher at 44⅜@⅝c, sold at 44¾@⅞c and broke to 44¼c. Receipts were 663 cars.

Sept. touched 44⅛c, but rallied to 44⅜c at the close on renewed damage reports.

Oats were fairly active and strong the market being entirely under the influence of corn. Local receipts were 165 cars.

Sept. opened ⅛@¼c higher at 24½@⅝c and sold at 24⅝@¾c.

Provisions were extremely quiet, with scalping operations constituting the bulk of the trading. The tone was a trifle easier, reflecting the slight decline in the hog market.

Sept. pork opened 5c lower at $12.57½ and declined to $12.52½.

Sept. lard opened unchanged at $6.92½ and eased off to $6.87½.

Sept. ribs opened 2½c lower at $6.97½ and sold at $6.95.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 76⅝c; Aug., 77c; Sept., 77⅞c.

Corn—July, 43⅞c; Aug., 44c; Sept., 44⅜c.

Oats—July, 23⅞c; Aug., 24½c; Sept., 24½c.

Pork—July, $12.40; Sept., $12.55.

Lard—July, $6 80; Sept., $6.87½@90; Oct., $6.90@92½; Nov., $6.87½@90.

Ribs—July, $6.87½; Sept., $6.95; Oct., $6 95.

Flax—Cash, $1.80; Sept., $1.42; Oct., $1.35.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 14.—Cattle—receipts, 150; nominally steady; good to prime steers, $5 10@5.70; poor to medium, $4.50@5.00, stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75; cows, $3 00@4.65; heifers, $3.00@5 00; canners, $2.00@2 75; bulls, $2.60@4.45; calves, $4.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.15@5.00; Texas grass fed steers, $3.40@4.10; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; tomorrow, 33,000; left over, 3,327. Opened steady, closing weak to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.45; good to choice, heavy, $5.20@5 45; rough, heavy, $5.10@5.15; light, $5.25¾@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.40.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 14.—It was difficult to discern the tendency of the opening stock market, owing to the small number of transactions and the narrowness of the fluctuations. There was no change in excess of a quarter in any important stock.

Interest was so narrow that any attempt to move prices caused sharp changes without exchanging much stock. In sugar a decline of a point was effected with little difficulty, while American tobacco gained a similar amount with as much ease. Railroad stocks did not vary to any extent either way.

The market drifted downward a fraction and then rallied in spots on the bank statement. Dealings were so small as to have no significance. The closing was intensely dull and irregular at small net changes.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 14.—Butter—Receipts, 4,138 packages; steady; creamery, 16½@19c; current packed factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,744 packages; firm; large, white, 9¼@9⅜c; large, colored, 9¼@9⅜c; small, white, 9¼@9½; small, colored, 9¼@9½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,925 packages; firm; western at mark, 12@13½c; average lots, western, loss off, 15c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 9¼c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 14.—Money on call nominal. Prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4¼ per cent.; sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@⅞ for demand and at $4.84⅛ for 60 days; posted rates $4.45 and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@½; silver certificates, 61¾@62¾c; bar silver, 61⅜c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 14.—State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. Government bonds steady.

Refunding 2s, when is. reg	103¼
Refunding 2s, when is. coupon	103¼
U. S. 2s, registered	100
U. S. 3s, registered	108½
U. S. 3s, coupon	109½
U. S. 4s, registered (new)	134
U. S. 4s, coupon (new)	134
U. S. 4s, registered (old)	114½
U. S. 4s, coupon (old)	114½
U. S. 5s, registered	113½
U. S. 5s, coupon	113½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 14.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, in	$4,309,950
Loans, dec	1,654,900
Specie, in	4,386,700
Legal tenders, in	394,300
Deposits in	1,640,300
Circulation, in	286,800

The banks now hold $19,960,125 in excess of the 25 per cent. legal requirement.

WIVES TIRED OF HUSBANDS

TWO OF THEM ASK FOR A LEGAL SEPARATION.

Cruel and Inhuman Treatment Alleged in Each Complaint—Court Notes.

In the superior court this morning Colerick & Thomas filed two complaints for divorce, the plaintiffs in each case being wives.

Louise Smethers alleges that she was married to James K. Smethers on January 9, 1900, and separated July 11. She alleges that the defendant has been cruel and inhuman in his treatment of her and is possessed of a vicious and uncontrollable temper and becomes angry without cause. It is also alleged that he calls her vile names and uses improper language. Judge Vesey granted an order restraining the Nickel Plate railway from paying wages to defendant and also restraining the Hamilton bank from paying to him money on deposit in that institution. Plaintiff also asks that her maiden name, Louise Klopfenstein, be restored.

Sophie Hayes petitions for a divorce from Joseph Hayes, also alleging cruel and inhuman treatment She claims that defendant struck, beat, kicked and choked her and called her vile names, falsely accusing her of intimacy with other men She asks for the cstody of the children and for a sum sufficient to maintain them.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Vesey will hear final arguments in the case of White vs. Godfrey next Monday.

In the superior court the case of Swift vs. Parker has been disraissed

Charles B. Egg sues Albert Nill for $150 on judgment. Colerick & Thomas are plaintiff's attorneys.

A man named Miller is on trial in Justice France's court this afternoon charged with cruelty to animals. He lives at No. 7 Clark street and next to him resides Mrs. Fred Metsch, who owns a dog which she keeps tied. Two of Miller's children teased the brute yesterday and finally the dog bit one of the children on the thumb. When Miller returned home he procured a revolver and fired eight bullets into the canine, failing to kill it. He then used an axe and the dog isn't dead yet. The affidavit is the result of his attacks on the canine.

THE HORSE SALE

Of the season will be held at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Stock Yards, Fort Wayne, Ind., beginning at 10 a. m. Tuesday, July 17.

150 MONTANA HORSES.

Seventy-five head of one and two year old, and seventy-five driving and general purpose horses. All good size, heavy bone and well bred. These colts are all sired by the best bred English sires, Percheron, Normans and Belgium horses, and when matured will make horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds.

Six month time given to all purchasers giving bankable note bearing six per cent. interest. Five per cent. per annum off for cash.

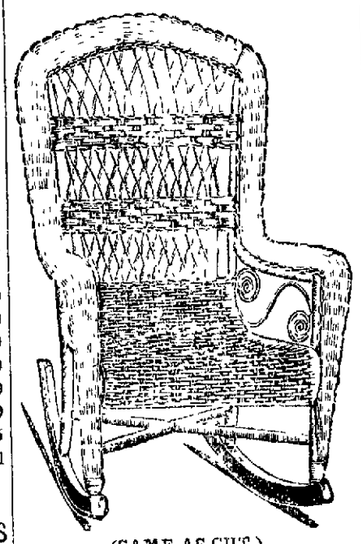
D5t-W1t BEERY & LYNCH.

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

Tennessee cotton planters keep turkeys to destroy the grasshoppers, which would otherwise ruin the cotton.

A BIG SCOOP IN
RATTAN ROCKERS



(SAME AS CUT.)

100 of these Rattan Parlor Rockers, full rool; exceptional value; will go on sale
Monday
(SAME AS CUT)
$2.85

Come early.
They will not last long at this price.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.,
166 Calhoun Street.

HIS NEW PIN.

Say, Sam, how does yo' laik mah new pin?
Sam—Looks laik a mule dun kicked yo' an' laf' his shoe in yo' chest.

JUDGE WANTED TO KNOW.

Judge Finn, of the First municipal court, New York, is one of the coolest poker players on Manhattan Island. A case was before him the other day in which the defendant refused to pay a poker debt of $92. The judge asked what poker was, and five lawyers, with all of whom he has often played, diffidently opined that it was played with cards. "Is it a game of chance?" inquired the court. "That depends altogether on how good a player the other fellow is," answered one of the lawyers, mildly. After much consultation the court gave a verdict for plaintiff.

AN "OFFICIAL SET."

From several private letters recently received from Paris it appears that this year there is an "official American" set, in which Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are the central spirits; an exposition set, in which Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck are conspicuous; and quite out of all this are the various little coteries of Americans who have lived abroad for a number of years, and who are affiliated with many of the families of the noblesse by marriage.

HE COULDN'T TELL.

Argument by analogy or hypothetical case is often dangerous. A very stately and dignified clergyman used to tell a story illustrative of the risk of this method. One of his parishioners was much addicted to drink, and one night the vicar met him coming home in such a condition that he remonstrated with him on the spot, and by way of clinching his argument asked: "What would you say if you were to see me reeling down the road in a state of hopeless intoxication?" The offender appeared to be deeply impressed and answered fervently: "I wouldn't tell a soul, sir."

MADE DEEP IMPRESSION.

What must or ought to have made the deepest impression so far upon the Cuban teachers who have just arrived in Boston to get some good American education at Harvard was the difference in the means of getting to and leaving the transport upon which they made the ocean journey. From their homes scattered through the island they had to reach Havana by native vehicles of some primitive form, illustrative of the condition of Cuba; on leaving the ship they were placed in special trolley cars of the latest pattern and taken to Cambridge in about twenty minutes.

The Uganda railway already has a length of over 360 miles. The rolling stock includes 92 locomotives and 942 cars.

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure YOU. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

His Terrible Cough.

Few things are so depressing and weakening as a constant cough. Few things are as discouraging as a cough that will not yield to treatment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs when all other medicines fail, because it is more than a cough medicine. The cough is but a symptom. "Discovery" makes new and pure blood, heals the lacerated tissues, and gives the body the needed strength to throw off disease. It cures the cough by curing the cause of the cough. There is no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic in the "Discovery."

"I had a terrible cough something over a year ago and could find nothing to stop it, or even to do me a particle of good," writes Mr. J. M. Farr, of Cameron, Screven Co., Ga. "I chanced to see an advertisement of yours, and forthwith bought a bottle of your invaluable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BAR-BEN THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh muscle and STRENGTH, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. A BOX; 6 boxes, $2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address DRS. BARTON AND BENSON, 328 Bar-Ben Bloc'., Cleveland, O.

TRADE MARK.

Sold only by the following druggists:

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St.

A. C. GOCKE,
96 Broadway.

H. F. BEVERFORDEN,
286 Calhoun St.

WEFEL'S PHARMACY,
314 S. Hanna St.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF....

Golf Sticks, Tennis Rackets, and Golf and Tennis Balls.

WE HAVE THE BEST LINE OF HAMMOCKS IN THE CITY.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
81 Calhoun Street.

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

BOILER GAVE WAY

FEARFUL EXPLOSION ON THE MUNCIE ROAD.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF CREW

ENGINEER'S LEG FRACTURED. FIREMAN UNHURT.

BOILER SPLIT WIDE OPEN

FROM THE SMOKE STACK TO THE FIRE BOX.

Engine No. 27, which was hauling northbound passenger train No. 42, on the Lake Erie and Western road, due here at 10:25 o'clock last night, exploded her boiler at 6:30 o'clock, completely wrecking the front of the locomotive and severely injuring Robert Kelley, of this city, the engineer. The accident happened at Beeson's station, five miles out from Connersville, and the concussion was so terrific that it was heard for miles, and soon drew a big crowd to the scene. The boiler was split from the front end to the firebox and the top and one side were torn completely loose and portions carried over a mile away. Up to noon today the sand dome and engine bell had not been found, though a search was made for over a mile in the direction in which they were supposed to have gone.

The force of the explosion drove a small lever at the feet of the engineer back with such force that it struck and splintered the shin bone of Mr. Kelley's right leg, but luckily did not fracture the bone entirely. He was able to come here on the train and is now at his home at the corner of Barthold and Third streets. Otto Smenners, the fireman, who remained in the cab, escaped injury, and aside from a pretty good shaking up by the sudden stop of the train, the crew and passengers were also uninjured. When the explosion occurred the air brakes on the train were set tightly and the engine broke loose and ran ahead a hundred feet, but did not leave the tracks. The engine was apparently all right when it left Connersville and the cause of the explosion is a mystery which will never be solved.

An engine on a local freight train was sent to relieve the cripple and bring the passenger train into this city, arriving here at 2:40 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Kelley has been unfortunate in his railway life, having been in other accidents. About two and a half years ago he was bringing the same train north, when through an error of the operator at the crossing tower just west of the city, his train was thrown from the tracks and he was caught in such manner that a stream of hot water and steam poured over and burned his limbs and feet in a most shocking manner. From this injury he was confined for many months and for awhile it was feared he could not recover. He got well, however, and has been at work nearly a year since. Mr. Kelley has had a vast experience in running an engine and is considered one of the best engineers in the employe of the company.

Master Mechanic Mitten went down to Beeson this morning to examine the locomotive and to determine if possible the cause of the wreck.

WOODMEN'S EXCURSION.

A committee, of which Jacob Bill is chairman, was appointed by Edwards camp of Woodmen last night to confer with the Lake Erie and Western officials concerning an excursion to Anderson, Ind., on August 21, the date appointed for the state log rolling. There is an unusual interest being taken in the log rolling this year, and if satisfactory rates can be secured an immense excursion will be gotten up. Last night Edwards camp elected its delegates to the log rolling, included in the list being the following gentlemen: M. S. Willson, Fred Ketker, Jacob Bill, Marion Johnson, Henry Hohman, John Brunskill, William A. Lichtenwalter and Fred W. Stolte.

BIG ENGINE OUTPUT.

The week ending today was remarkable in the number of engines repaired and turned out of the Pennsylvania shops in this city, there being seven. They were Nos. 109, 131, 139, 184, 268, 269 and 282. During the same period there were taken in for repairs engines 269, 252, 332, 407, 402, 420, 283 and 282. No. 109 is the shop switch engine and the others are road engines.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

The following communication from the electric light works was sent to The Sentinel this morning, and no doubt it will meet with a hearty response from the Pittsburg firemen's base ball team: "The Electric Light base ball team accepts the challenge of the Pennsylvania firemen's base ball team and wish to know when and where such game can be played. The Light's team is the champion shop team in the city and is ready to meet all comers, the more the better. We would like a game with the Fort Wayne Drug Company base ball team, who claim to have beaten us. The team they beat Saturday last was not the shop team, but the office team. Address, Thomas Quinn, manager, or Nelson Bucher, captain, care Electric works."

SETTING UP THE MACHINERY.

The foundation for the immense trip hammer in the addition to the Bass blacksmith shop is finished and a portion of the machinery was placed yesterday and today. It will be ready for operation probably next week, when another gang of 'smithies will be employed.

FALLING PRICES HURT TRADE.

The decline in the price of iron and steel, and particularly boiler material, has a tendency to stop sales temporarily and some of the establishments engaged in building boilers are getting short on orders. Contemplating purchasers are holding off in the hope that prices will recede still farther, but this is hardly possible. There are many contracts to let just as soon as the parties interested are satisfied that prices have reached the minimum point.

NIAGARA EXCURSION.

The Nickel Plate is the first to announce a Niagara Falls excursion from this territory, which will occur on August 14. District Passenger Agent C. A. Asterlin says it will be one of the largest excursion parties the company ever took out of this part of the country. He bases his opinion upon the inquiries he is receiving from people who contemplate the trip. The Nickel Plate appears to be getting its full measure of passenger business hereabouts now. Last night the transportation committees of Sion S. Bass post and Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R., notified Mr. Asterlin that those posts would make the Nickel Plate their official route to the encampment.

COMING FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Several hundred people from Indianapolis will be Fort Wayne's guests tomorrow. The Lake Erie and Western will run an excursion from the capital and the train is due to arrive here at 11 o'clock. Agent Liggett has been informed that the crowd will be larger than any of the similar events of the season so far, providing the weather is pleasant.

JOE GASKINS HURT.

Joseph Gaskins, fireman for Passenger Engineer T. H. Gould, of the Pittsburg, had a hand severely burned last night, while en route from Chicago to Fort Wayne on No. 38. A journal on the engine became overheated and while endeavoring to remedy the difficulty Mr. Gaskins spilled some hot oil on his hand. The injury is most painful, but will not result in permanent injury.

KERR MURRAY EXCURSION.

The employes of the Kerr Murray works are at Rome City today, enjoying an outing with their families. The special train which bore them to the resort consisted of five coaches and a baggage car and it carried 268 people. A number of excursionists missed the special train and were taken to Rome City on the regular, No. 7. Barner's orchestra accompanied the excursionists and is furnishing music for dancing at the resort. Another event is a ball game between teams headed by Charles Remmert and Jacob Steib, with William D. Bierbeck as umpire.

GETTING READY FOR TRACK.

Carpenter Foreman Henry Honeck, of the Bass Foundry and Machine works, has the large red barn on the lot recently purchased from the Standard Wheel company removed to the westward about fifty feet. It stood upon the right-of-way of the proposed switch which is to run up Virginia street to the blacksmith shop coal bins and the machine shop. The tracks will probably be laid next week, as the grading has been completed with the exception of that portion which had been occupied by the barn.

CAPTAIN MAY SICK.

The Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, contains the following concerning a gentleman who a few years ago was a frequent visitor at this city and who was well known to every man connected with the transportation department of all the Fort Wayne railways: "The friends of the venerable Capt. Frank D. May, retired traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railway company, will regret to learn of his serious illness at the May farm, south of Somerset, Ohio. Captain May has reached the ripe age of 88 years and has been in active service in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania company for over forty years, and is the oldest traveling passenger agent in America. The captain is also said to be the oldest surviving printer west of the Allegheny mountains."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. Schwank left yesterday for Richmond, Ind., on business for the electric company.

Thomas Quivey, of the Pittsburg freight house, has gone to Chicago to visit a few days.

Pittsburg Engineer B. F. Campbell is taking a lay off to attend to private business.

Lincoln Johnson, who was injured on the Fourth, reported for duty at the electric works this morning.

J. Ench has been transferred from the lumber yards to Martin Kramer's gang in the iron yards of the Pittsburg.

In the month of June the Indiana Car Service association handled 19,025 cars, with average detention 1.61 days.

Bert Olds has returned from South Haven, Mich., where he spent two weeks installing an electric light plant.

The Southern Indiana people say that their passenger trains will be running into the union station at Terre Haute by September 1.

Stewart Rehrer, of the electric works, left this morning for Chillicothe, Ohio, to do some repair work on an electric lighting plant.

Bert Keplinger, of the main offices of the electric works, will leave tomorrow for Canton, Ohio, where he will spend a week with his brothers.

H. William Meyers, foreman of the Bass machine shop, has returned from a business trip to Muskegon, Mich., which consumed two or three days.

On Tuesday the Vandalia ran a Sunday school excursion from Brazil to Paris, Ill., of twenty-four cars in two sections, carrying over 1,300 people.

Up to yesterday the space in fifty-two Pullman sleeping cars had been engaged for the Pennsylvania's Atlantic City excursion, which does not take place until August 16.

Machinist F. G. Olds has taken a leave of absence from the Pittsburg shops to look after the voluntary relief department, of which he is one of the members of the advisory board.

Anthony Girard, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, left this afternoon for Crestline, Ohio, where his wife has been visiting for the past week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Girard will return home early next week.

David L. Haner, who died in Richmond, Ind., on Tuesday, aged eighty-four years, was one of the contractors who built the Panhandle line from Cincinnati to Richmond and thence to Chicago.

E. J. Ward has been appointed division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Wichita. Some years ago Mr. Ward was employed in a clerical position on an Indiana road.

The third game of ball between the Pittsburg firemen and brakemen occurred yesterday and resulted in a victory for the former. The firemen are now open to challenge from the amateur field.

Frank Enslen has returned from the west, where he spent six weeks in visiting friends in Nebraska, Kansas and other states. He is an engineer and will soon resume his duties on the Pittsburg road.

Mrs. D. C. Potts, who had been visiting friends out of the city for some time, returned home yesterday and in honor of the arrival Mr. Potts, who is a Nickel Plate trainman, is taking a brief absence from his duties on the road.

Official denial is made of the recent report that J. H. McConnell has resigned the position of superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific system. Mr. McConnell has been with the Union Pacific a number of years.

Indianapolis Journal: "A. S. Holt, Pacific coast agent of the Pennsylvania lines, who was so severely injured while riding a wheel last Sunday, and probably fatally hurt, before going to California represented the Grand Rapids and Indiana in this territory."

A peculiar acid distilled from coal, when soaked with rain, is eating into the metal of the steel cars and causes such rapid corrosion that it is feared the steel may be ruined in time. This new destructive agent will make steel cars less popular than they would be otherwise.

The absentee list at the Pittsburg car shop this morning contains the following new names, all the owners being sick: J. H. Beitzell, J. Kaiser, J. Richard, A. Throckmorton, C. Trabaugh and C. Stenger. F. C. W. Meyers, of the same shop, is taking a day off to attend to some private affairs.

It is announced that the trains of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will be running into Clinton, Iowa, by July 15. The company has built a new line across the Illinois river to Mendota, and from there to Clinton has bought from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy a half interest in its tracks.

Joseph Kirk, T. E. Boody and Nelson Monsier have been given positions in the Kerr Murray works.

J. V. Costigan, clerk at the electric works, and his wife and son are the guests of relatives at Rome City.

Brakeman J. W. Weigel, who had been enjoying a few days' rest, resumed his duties on the road yesterday.

George Caid, foreman of carpenters in the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Garrett, Ind., is the guest of William Martin.

Pittsburg Fireman J. M. Roush is visiting friends in Middlepoint, Ohio, and will probably remain there a week or two.

David Calhoun and Thomas Hughes have returned from Darby, Pa., where they were erecting a gas plant for the Kerr Murray works.

H. J. Meyers, a cabinetmaker at the Pittsburg shops, had the index finger of his left hand injured yesterday and will be off duty awhile.

Mrs. John Wells is quite sick and on this account her husband, who is a Nickel Plate fireman, has been unable to work for a few days.

Henry Jones, the veteran Pittsburg passenger engineer, who had been enjoying a ten days' rest, reported for duty on the road this morning.

James Quinn, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is suffering from an attack of malarial fever, and is still unable to work. He has been off duty about a month and is quite anxious to get back in the shop.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan and no home in Fort Wayne contains more genuine happiness than does the home of that jolly couple. The little fellow weighs twelve pounds and he is the first heir. Mr. Logan is a machinist, working in the Fort Wayne Iron works.

Nicholas Clusserath has returned from a trip abroad, much improved in health, and in a few days will resume his office, that of timekeeper at the east shops. While over the sea he visited the scenes of his boyhood in Germany and renewed acquaintances that had been broken for years. He also visited the exposition at Paris.

Contractor Henry Mollett this morning commenced the erection of a house on Union street and Contractor William Whitfield commenced work upon a house at No. 26 Swinney avenue. There are a number of other houses in progress of erection in the city and all the contractors and carpenters have about all the work they can attend to.

Railroads centering in Chicago are making preparations to handle the crowds expected at the time of the Grand Army encampment. Representatives of some of the railroads says their capacity will be taxed to the utmost to care for the visitors, especially from the western states. Lines running through the districts where the crops have been good this year are anticipating general travel to Chicago during the encampment.

The clerks in Supt. J. B. McKim's office are in receipt of a letter from Frank J. Greer, the timekeeper, who, with his wife, are touring Europe on bicycles. The letter was written in London last week and Mr. Greer states that he that day met and talked with Harry Hanna and William Geake. He also stated that Mrs. Greer and himself were never in better health nor ever had more pleasure from a trip than they are obtaining from the present one.

UNCLE SAM Stamps for pages free at the store. Call for them.
d11-14-w11-18-25

Call and see our line of all kinds of Electric Fans. You cannot do better.
EDMUNDS ELECTRIC CO.,
12t6 Room 4 Schmitz Block.

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday, 16th, at 4:00 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY,
C. A. WILDING, President.
9-7t Secretary.

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

BASE BALL AND FISHING EXCURSION

To Celina, Ohio, Sunday, July 15th Rate, $1.00. Train leaves via L. E. & W. R. R. at 6:30 a. m. 9 to 14

G. SCHMIDT,

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

Get the Best—Green Stamps.
19eodtf

The Jealousy of Womankind

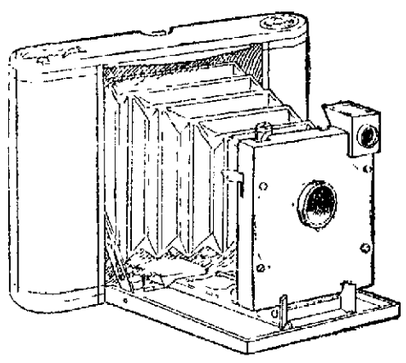
It seems hard to believe, but recently a lady in a nearby town refused to tell a friend the secret of the success of a certain delicious cake. She was so jealous of her reputation as a cook that she kept the knowledge of

EGG Baking Powder

to herself. We hope her friend sees this advertisement.

We make this statement positively—Egg Baking Powder will give you better results than you ever had before—use ¼ less than usual and don't be afraid even if you expect company to dinner.

Dealers are *pleased* to supply you on request.



Kodaks and Camera's

FROM $1.00 TO $10.00. . . .

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,
PRESCRIPTION - DRUGGIST, ... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.

WE HAVE DISTINCTLY RAISED THE STANDARD OF THE FINE CARPET TRADE OF FORT WAYNE.

WE EXHIBIT A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIZE DESIGNS AND A WIDER RANGE OF COLORINGS THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN.

IN OUR MAGNIFICENT CARPET ROOM CAN BE FOUND ALL THAT IS MODERN, ARTISTIC AND DURABLE, IN THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE DESIGNS THROUGHOUT ARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF ARTISTIC MERIT. NO PATTERN IS "TOO GOOD;" NONE "TOO HIGH CLASS." COLORINGS ARE OF THE MOST REFINED CHARACTER AND THE EFFECTS BRING OUT THE MOST BAUTIFUL CONCEPTIONS OF MODERN DECORATION.

FOSTER'S

For High-Art Carpets.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.

S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN STREET

Fort Wayne, Ind.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

RURODE'S.

The Satisfactory Store.

Why Not

Make this store your store? Is it not better to buy where you can be sure that every article sold must give satisfaction?

Buy Now

Our daily attractions are worthy of the careful attention of prudent buyers. There are special values at special low prices in every department.

July Linen Sale

This is probably your last chance to buy linens before the rise in price goes into effect.

Table Damask.

54 inch cream table damask, 25c a yard, worth 30c.

60 inch cream damask, 28c a yard, worth 35c.

60 inch cream damask, 30c a yard, worth 37½c.

72 inch cream damask, 37½c a yard, worth 45c.

72 inch cream damask, 45c a yard, worth 58c.

72 inch cream damask, 50c a yard, worth 65c.

66 inch bleached damask, 48c a yard, worth 58c.

66 inch bleached damask, 50c a yard, worth 65c.

72 inch bleached damask, 65c a yard, worth 75c.

72 inch bleached damask, 75c a yard, worth 90c.

Napkins.

The 60c quality, now 48c a dozen.
The 75c quality, now 60c a dozen.
The 85c quality, now 65c a dozen.
The $1 quality, now 88c a dozen.
Good value napkins at $1.25, now $1.00 a dozen.
The $1.35 quality, now $1.18 a dozen.
Our regular $1.50 napkins, now $1.25 a dozen.

Towels.

Huck towels, the 10c sort, now 7½c each.
Huck towels, good value at 11c, now 8c each.
Huck towels, worth 12½c, now 10c each.
Huck towels, worth 18c, now 14c each.
Our 20c huck towels, now 15c each.
Fine huck towels, large size, 19c each.
Extra large huck towels, worth 35c, now 25c each.

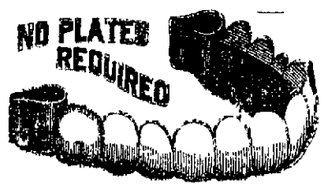
Special Prices on Crashes, Bed Spreads and Table Cloths.

On the Second Floor

Positive clearance prices on everything in our suit and cloak departments, not one garment to be carried over that prices will sell. Shirt Waists, Separate Skirts, Suits, Wrappers and Jackets at greatly reduced prices.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Dental Work---Installment Plan.



A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

REFRIGERATORS.

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

The Pape Furniture Co.

26 TO 30 EAST BERRY ST

THE QUALITY STORE.

Summer Trousering.

We are having a special sale of trousers in fancy worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. They are regular $6 and $7 qualities which we are closing at $5 a pair. See them displayed in our window.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

Old 'phone

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 14.—For Indiana.—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; brisk southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	62
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	74
10 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	80
12 m	85
1 p. m.	86
2 p m.	88

LOCAL LINES.

Will Neireiter, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to Chicago.

Conrad Neireiter leaves soon on an extended trip to Atlantic City and other eastern points.

The county board of the A. O. H. will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Library hall.

Miss Emma Lehman, of East Berry street, will leave next week to spend the summer at Petoskey.

Mrs. Emma Gaumer, of Zanesville, Ohio, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. T. J. T. Cummings and Mrs. V. R. Davis.

Dr. John P. Wolfe, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie Bolman for a few days, has returned to his home in Ohio.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie, of Pittsburg, is visiting her son, William McKinnie. She will probably remain here a week or two.

There is a game of ball this afternoon at League park, the contestants being the electric light boys and the clerks of the Fort Wayne Drug company.

Rev. Enos Berry, of Jefferson, Ind., will preach in the Free Methodist church tomorrow, in the absence of Rev. Betts, who is conducting a series of meetings in Strong, Lagrange county.

Charles Nies, of South Bend, has returned to that city after a pleasant visit with relatives on Madison street. He came here to undergo examination in pharmacy and remained over for a visit with his folks.

The excavation for the new Root memorial building to be occupied by the People's store is progressing rapidly. The old "Fritz hotel" is entirely torn down, and some idea can now be had of the large space the new structure will occupy.

Miss Ethel Cox, of Suttenfield street, suffered a return of fever this morning and for awhile her condition was the cause of considerable anxiety to her parents. The reader will remember that the young lady was operated upon for appendicitis at the hospital a week or two ago. It is believed she will recover.

Miss Luella Moore, past division president of the Ladies' Aid society, the auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, has returned to her home at Terre Haute. Miss Moore has been the guest of Miss Rice, of 34 Washington boulevard, and came to the city to make the formal transfer of the office of division president to Miss Rice, who was elected at the recent convention at Elwood.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE TEMPLE

On Sunday night another popular service will be held in the Temple theater. The subject of Mr. Allen's address will be "The Story of a Model Soldier." With the examples of such great Christian warriors today as Admiral Phillip and Lord Roberts, Mr. Allen will have some highly practical lessons and analogies to present. In addition to the large chorus a ladies quartet will sing, also there will be other special music, as duet and solo. All was filled but the balcony last Sunday night. Tomorrow night the large audience will find that opened also. Service begins at 8 o'clock.

FINE FRESH MICHIGAN BLACK RASPBERRIES—LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED—DOWN TO 7C QT.; 16-QT. CASE FOR $1.10.

Fancy Elberta Peaches, 35c basket.
Large Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.
Sweet Heart Watermelons, 20c each.
California Sweet Oranges, 25c doz.
Picnic Nick Pickles, qts., 15c bottle.
Picnic Nick Salmon, 10c can.
New Queen Olives, 25c qt.
Best Oil Sardines, 5c can.
GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
Bash Block. Phone 315; Bell 281.

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

ARE MUSTERED IN

NEW INFANTRY COMPANY IN FORT WAYNE.

BLUES ARE BACK IN SERVICE

WILL BE COMPANY G OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN MEYER IN COMMAND

MUSTERED FRIDAY EVENING BY MAJOR MILLER.

The old Fort Wayne Blues are again a part of the Indiana national guard, and will be known as Company G, of the Third regiment. The mustering ceremonies occurred Friday evening at the battery's armory, on Calhoun street, and Major J. E. Miller, of the adjutant general's office, administered the oath and formally received the new Fort Wayne infantry company into the military service of the state.

At the head of the company is Capt. O. C. Meyer, who was in command of the Blues during the Spanish-American war, while the company was Company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment of Indiana volunteers. There were fifty-three men mustered in Friday evening and a large number of the soldiers were members of the old Blues, though there is a plentiful sprinkling of new recruits now in the ranks.

The election last evening resulted in the choice of Capt. O. C. Meyer as captain, M. L. Archbold as first lieutenant and Jesse L. Bireley as second lieutenant. The civil meeting will be held within a short time and other appointments will be made, as well as quarters selected for the armory. Measurements for the uniforms are now being taken and within a short time it is expected the new company will be fully equipped. The boys will not attend the state encampment at Indianapolis this year, for the reason that they were not mustered previous to July 10. The reorganization of the company was attempted some months ago, but there was a lack of interest and the project was permitted to lapse. Recently, however, it has been taken up and quiet but persistent work resulted in the organization of the company.

Captain Meyer had enlisted as a member of the Fort Wayne light artillery, but his selection as captain of the new infantry company will transfer him to that branch of the state military service.

THE MUSTER ROLL.

The full membership in the ranks of Company G, as mustered in Friday evening, is as follows:

Maurice J. Archbold, William A. Arney, Jesse L. Bireley, Clarence Craig, William G. Conley, Ernest A. Close, Earl J. Cassidy, George M. Dailley, Clyde Driesbach, Charles H. Dunfee, Harry Donivan, George Eylenberg, Harry W. Fisher, Lewis S. Fox, August Firks, John T. Gorrell, Richard C. Greene, John Horstman, Hugh Hamilton, Frank L. Holmes, Harry Hewitt, William A. Killen, Edward H. Kolb, James A. Kraumlauf, Bert Lewis, Gustave G. Meyers, William Murray, Harry J. Mustain, Walter B. Miser, Henry F. Meyers, John F. Potter, Charles G. Robertson, Sam Richards, Fred P. Rosselot, Claude L. Steller, William D. Stradley, Edward E. Szink, Herman Thiel, Jacob C. Utley, William H. Walter, William F. Walda, William C. Zwick, Orvel Fackler, Roger L. Frisby, Edward Snyder, Robert R. Bartel, Walter E. Cook, James C. Craig, Herman Haslinger, William H. Ellison, John F. Bates, William Henry Waters.

THE NEWS FROM WINONA

PRACTICING FOR A "SPELLIN' BEE' AT THE PARK.

Charming Reception in Honor of the Poet, Coates Kinney—Some Personal Notes.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Winona Lake, Ind., July 14.—Quite a large crowd of Winona people, as well as persons from Warsaw and other points, many Fort Wayne people being included, assembled at the Auditorium shortly before noon today for the preliminary contest to the big "spellin' bee" next week. Several unique contests were on today, and as the work was slow, results could not be obtained in time for this issue.

There was no convocation today.

This afternoon the Winona and Marion base ball teams will decide the argument as to which is the better in a hot battle on the athletic field.

Swimming was unusually popular yesterday afternoon and again this afternoon, the special bathing hour.

George R. Wendling's lecture last night was all it was advertised to be. A large crowd was entertained and enlightened in the Auditorium by Mr. Wendling, and will be again tonight, when he delivers his best lecture "Unseen Realities." This is the lecture that has done most to make Mr. Wendling famous.

Rev. Dr. Hindman, of Lincoln, Neb., will preach the regular sermon Sunday morning. The usual hillside, Y. P. S. C. E., J. C. E. C., and other services will be held. E. A. K. Hackett, of Fort Wayne, is president of the Christian Endeavor society, and the new organization will no doubt accomplish some good work.

The fates were defied last evening at Winona. Orville H. Stewart entertained thirteen Winonians in the parlors of the beautiful Winona hotel in honor of Col. Coates Kinney, the famous poet. Besides thirteen guests, it was Friday, the thirteenth day of the month. Miss Grace Marshall gave some beautiful vocal selections, Miss Roberts performed skillfully on the violin and Miss Blanche Marshall entertained splendidly on the piano. Colonel Kinney gave a number of readings from his "Mists of Fire," including "Rain on the Roof," "The Lost Child," "The End of the Rainbow," and other poems, which was a rare and delightful treat to his auditors. The party then repaired to the dining room ordinary, where lunch was served. Those present were Miss Chandler, Miss Roberts, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Marshall, Miss Grace Marshall, Miss Florence Marshall, St. Louis; iss Cobb, Aurora, Ind.; Miss Irene Taggart, Miss Vail, Indianapolis; George Marshall, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Chase, Noblesville; Orville Stewart, Chicago, and Colonel Kinney, Cincinnati.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor society tomorrow evening, at 7.30, will be led by Miss Nannie Hunter, and the principal address will be given by Mr. Broady. The work of the social committee has already begun and on Monday afternoon a picnic will be given at Yarnelle Point. Games will be indulged in, refreshments served, and people will go and return by the row-boats, launches and steamers. All young people are invited to join the party.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Dr. Geo. McNutt delivered his third and last of the series of lectures on the American labor problem, his subject being, "The New Emancipation." Rev. McNutt, after working a year with laborers, side by side—one of them—believes that the betterment of the classes is coming. He thinks that now hundreds of employers are weighing character more than skill. After the lecture, by request, Mr. McNutt gave an hour's talk in the Bible school tent on the results of his study of the food question.

The junior Christian Endeavorers will hold the second of their regular Sabbath meetings tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Auditorium. The topic will be, "What Shall We Do for the Poor?" All children, especially, are requested to attend and become members of this organization. Rev. McNutt will deliver an address. Already there are sixty-two members and this number promises to be doubled tomorrow. The following nominations for officers have been made and will be elected at Sunday's meeting: President, Earl Calkins, Warsaw; vice president, Kenneth Kasmire, Muncie, Ind.; secretary, Margaret Reynolds, Hartford City, Ind.; treasurer, Harry Weaver, Chicago; chairman prayer committee, Fred Black, Bloomington, Ind.; chairman missionary committee, Helen Whittier, Fort Wayne; chairman social committee, Helen Hackett, Fort Wayne. Miss Lida Fellow will have charge of the children under seven years of age.

The Winona Sunday school will hold its first regular session tomorrow at 9:30. W. C. Hall, of Indianapolis, the superintendent, is well satisfied with the outlook for the organization this season. The attendance last year reached 700 and it is hoped that that record will be broken this summer.

At the regular preaching services tomorrow Prof. Sterling, of the College of Music, and Miss Cornelia Grahn will render solos.

A NEW GUN CLUB.

The preliminary steps toward the organization of a new gun club are now being taken, and a committee of gentlemen who are interested in the project are waiting upon a number of the leading business men for the purpose of pursuading them to join. Among those who are actively interested are Messrs. A. L. Randall, Charles Weatherhogg, Ed C. Miller, G. C. DeWald, Alf Hallister and others. A meeting will be held in the near future and officers will be chosen. Twenty-five gentlemen have so far signified their willingness to become members.

In Italy women engaged in embroidery factories get 20 to 30 cents a day. Thousands of these women have lately emigrated to Switzerland, where the factories offered them 36 to 40 cents a day.

YEOMEN INSTALL OFFICERS.

Last night will be long remembered by the members of Fort Wayne homestead, No. 376, Brotherhood of American Yeoman. A class of candidates was initiated that swelled the membership of the homestead to over 100. After these ceremonies were over State Deputy F. Howenstein installed the officers as follows: M. R. Hardendorf, foreman; Charles F. Fry, master of ceremonies; S. D. Engle, correspondent; George H. Clouse, master of accounts; John Nichols, homestead physician; Grant Roper, overseer; Eliza Howenstein, Lady Rowena; Jessie Karber, Lady Rebecca; J. S. Parkison, guard; J. Hosier, watchman; William F. Krueger, sentinel. After installation the members enjoyed a banquet and social time.

UNCLE SAM Stamps always good. d11-14-w11-18-25

We are using the Ideal Steam Cooker and can recommend it. It makes the food more wholesome, it saves time, labor and fuel, and nothing can burn.

MRS. ALLEN ZOLLARS,
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MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

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ASK FOR "RUBY".

UNCLE SAM stamps never fail. d11-14-w11-18-25

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT. IN FORT WAYNE.

The U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., of New York, offer to loan an unlimited amount of money in Fort Wayne at 5 per cent. Owen N. Heaton, Attorney for the Company, will receive applications at his office, cor. Court and Berry Sts. No delay in closing loan. Repay at any time any amount desired.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOUND—One red and white muley cow, at Koch's feed yard. Owner can have same by paying charges.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

BRUSH UP!

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price

should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c per pair.

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THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
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CAPITAL $200,000.00.
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LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

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MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,

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63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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A FEW BARGAINS.

Men's 10c Handkerchiefs, 4c each.
Men's socks, 4c pair.
Men's overshirts, 19c each.
Men's overalls, 34c and 37c a pair.
Men's $1.00 pants, 59c a pair.
25c suspenders, 19c pair.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZER, Prop.
Phone, 783.

Mrs. Charles Daugherty and daughter Lucile leave soon for Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to spend the summer.

"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

Mamma Has One

Of Seavey's Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers, and they are daisies when you consider the small amount of ice it takes to freeze a batch of cream. It freezes the cream quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson." Our ice cream is smoother and finer now than any we made in the old style machine. We know that the tubs are of the best material, strong, waterproof and bound with heavy galvanized iron hoops that protect the freezer and do not fall off. The small size sells for $1.50. This is certainly very cheap, and we would advise you to keep cool all summer with delicious ice cream and sherbets made in a Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezer.

SEAVEY'S
Both 'Phones 149.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store,
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PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 14 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CAPT. KENSILL SAW IT.

FORT WAYNE MAN WITNESSED CAPTURE OF CHINESE FORTS AT TAKU FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

When The Sentinel last Saturday printed an account of the operations of the English and American tars side by side against the Chinese forty-two years ago—a drama startlingly similar to the one now being enacted there—there was one Fort Wayne man who read the story with more than passing interest.

This is due to the fact that forty-two years ago the Fort Wayne man was a landsman on the old United States frigate Minnesota, and was in Chinese waters during those troublous times. He saw the storming of the Taku forts, which then as now guarded the entrance to the Pei-Ho river, which flows past the gates of Tien Tsin and on to Pekin. It was the English and the French sailors at this time, while Uncle Sam's boys lay back as witnesses. It was an incident of a wonderful journey, and the telling of the story by The Sentinel a few days ago brought back a flood of almost forgotten memories.

IT WAS CAPT. KENSILL.

The Fort Wayne man who saw the Chinese forts blown to smithereens more than forty years ago is Capt. John C. Kensill, the veteran Pennsylvania boilermaker. Pretty nearly everybody in Fort Wayne knows the pleasant, genial, warm-hearted veteran, and just as large a number of people esteem him as a friend. When a reporter for The Sentinel called at Captain Kensill's comfortable home, at 173 Holman street, on Tuesday, he heard the story of that wonderful journey and that stirring fight of forty-two years ago told by an eyewitness in a most entertaining manner. Captain Kensill's memory is suported, too, by a sailor's logbook, which he kept during the journey. The manuscript is now frayed and discolored by age, but its owner values it highly.

Captain Kensill entered the United States navy May 1, 1857, enlisting at Philadelphia on the old United States steam frigate Minnesota, forty-one guns, commanded by Captain (afterwards admiral) Dupont. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, had been appointed by President Buchanan a special minister to go to China and negotiate new treaties for the United States or secure a renewal of the ones formerly in existence, and the Minnesota was directed to take Minister Reed and his suite to China for this purpose.

The Minnesota made the journey to China by way of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, Island of St. Paul, New Bay, Java; entered the China sea October 25, passing through the Straits of Sunda, passed on to Macao, where the ministers held a conference, and then to Woo-Sung, fifteen miles below Shanghai, which was as fas as ships of the heavy draught of the Minnesota could at that time go. Here were three other United States war vessels—the Lavant, the San Jacinto and the Portsmouth. The squadron proceeded northward to the entrance of the Pei-Ho river, and here found the English, French and warships of other nations, who were there to enforce similar treaty demands.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

"The Portsmouth," said Mr. Kensill, "took our minister and his suite some miles up the river, as it was a lighter boat. The Americans had no trouble, for they were willing to treat with the mandarins, but the English and French declined to recognize any person lower than the emperor, and were determined to proceed to Pekin. This led to the bitter resistance at the Taku forts.

"The Antelope, tender to the Minnesota," continued Mr. Kensill, was over the bar and was near the forts with head in toward shore. There were great mud flats at the mouth of the river, and the Minnesota was lying outside the bar, about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, along the warships of other nationalities." Here Captain Kensill turned to his log book, which gave the record of the trip, and read:

"April 26—Arrived at Pie-Ho and found the United States frigate Mississippi lying here. The English and French have some very fine ships here, and a pretty plenty of gunboats. The yarn now under weigh is that the English have declared war against the celestials, and they are going to bombard the forts at the mouth of the river. The English and French are busy drilling their men, and great preparations for something are being made by them.

"May 19—Late this afternoon the English and French gunboats left their anchorages with a great number of troops and many small boats, bound up the river to the forts. The Antelope, our tender, lies pretty close to the forts, so the Chinamen, during the night of the 19th, sent a messenger to us requesting us to move further down the river, as they feared we might be damaged during the engagement. The Antelope did not shift her position as requested.

LOG BOOK'S STORY.

"May 20—Early this morning the different gunboats commenced to take the stations assigned to them. The Nimrod (English gunboat) having on board the English and French admirals, proceeded up the river to take its position when the celestials opened fire upon her from both sides of the river, there being at that time three forts on the left side of the river and two on the right. The tri-color of France and the English lion were hoisted side by side on board the Nimrod. She kept her course until she arrived at her position, when she opened a heavy fire on the forts from both batteries. The other boats, the Spitfire and the Coramandel soon got into position, and then began the bombardment of the forts. The action commenced about ten minutes past 10 o'clock, and by 12 o'clock the forts were in possession of the allies. The number of killed and wounded we hear was as follows: English, eleven killed and forty-five wounded; French, fifteen killed, seventy-five wounded and five taken prisoners.

"The French were first inside the forts and had their colors flying before the English had entered. One of the forts held out first rate, but the rest gave out, which forced them to retreat.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FIGHT.

"If any other nation had these forts, they could have driven the enemy back with twice their numbers as often as they could come up. The Chinese had any quantity of guns and plenty of men to work them, but did not know how to adjust their pieces to do execution. They fired at random, and some of their shot would go over the topmasts of the gunboats and land in the mud on the other side of the river. In fact, their portholes were so small they could train their guns only a few inches either way. Some of their guns must have weighed 1,000 pounds, but they only threw a ball of twenty-eight or thirty-two pounds, the bore being so small. They seemed to be entirely ignorant of bomb-shells, and dreaded them as much as 'Friday' did Robinson Crusoe's musket. As to how many of the Chinese were killed I do not know, but I should say not less than 400 or 500.

"May 22—Went up to see the forts at Pie-Ho. The English and French are preparing to go up the river. The battlefield presented a sickening and most horrible sight, the dead and the dying were lying on all sides, and hogs, dogs and birds of prey were feasting on their loathsome meal. I went through the forts—and such a scene! I hope never to see such again, and it was truly awful. While the French were busy getting some of the big captured guns into their boats and in blowing up the forts, thirty were killed by the premature explosion of a mine in one of the forts. Today the Mississippi sailed for Shanghai and took the mail with her."

THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

"Soon after our minister completed his negotiations with the Chinese," continued Mr. Kensill, reflectively, "we started on the homeward trip to complete a journey of greater distance than girdling the globe. From Pei Ho we sailed to Nagasaki, Japan, thence to Shanghai, across to Manila, and then to Hong Kong, where we took in stores. From Hong Kong we went to Singapore, through the Straits of Malacca, and across the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, stopping at the Island of Ceylon, Point de Galle and Columbo. From this point we doubled Cape Cormorin at the southern extremity of Hindostan, went up the Malabar coast to Bombay, where our minister, Mr. Reed, left us to go home by way of the Suez canal, then just opened. We crossed the Arabian sea and went to Muscat, Arabia, in the Gulf of Oman, thence down the Zanzibar coast, through the Mozambique channel to the Cape of Good Hope again, and then up the Atlantic to Boston, where we were paid off and discharged. It was called a three-year cruise, but we were not out quite that long." This ended Mr. Kensill's naval experience, though when the civil war broke out he enlisted in the army as a member of company F, of the Second "Bucktail" regiment—the 150th Pennsylvania, and served to the end of the war. His was essentially a fighting regiment and Captain Kensill carries today the effects of wounds in that long struggle.

"The Sentinel's article," said Mr. Kensill, "tells of the taking of the Taku forts one year later than the date shown by my logbook. The writer may be entirely correct as to dates, but if so, it seems strange to me that after so much loss of life in taking the forts at the battle I saw they should again give them up and allow the Chinese to build up immense masonry, for the old forts I saw taken May 20 and 21, 1858, were earthworks.

HE REMEMBERS TATNALL.

"I well remember when Commodore Josiah Tatnall came on the station in his flagship Powhatan. At that time we had no officer of the rank of admiral; that, I think, was created during the civil war. Post captain and commodore were the highest ranks previously. Tatnall and Dupont were not on good terms, and I remember Tatnall treated our captain very coolly when he came for an official visit to the Minnesota. Later, when the civil war came, Tatnall went over to the confederacy, and the two commanders next met at Beaufort, Miss., where Tatnall was in command of the confederate 'mosquito fleet,' which Dupont assisted in destroying. Knowing the feeling that existed between the two men, I can form some idea of what a hot fight they would put up under such circumstances."

Into the sixty-six years of Captain Kensill's active life have been crowded more of the sterner experiences than fall to the lot of the ordinary individual. He is a most kindly and most genial conversationalist, and relates personal history with an unobtrusive modesty. The old record of the Minnesota's cruise he prizes most highly, but in bidding The Sentinel reporter good-bye he stated that anyone who wished to examine the time-stained log-book would be welcome to do so.

JOHN C. KENSILL.

A Fort Wayne Citizen Who Saw Service in Chinese Waters Years Ago With Uncle Sam's Navy.

HUNTING CHINCHILLA.

Dynamite is Employed in the Capture of the Little Fur Bearing Rodent.

Killing chinchilla with the aid of dynamite is one of the lucrative pastimes of the South American Indians which enriches the commerce of the world very considerably. This season more than ever before chinchilla has been the fashionable fur used in the manufacture of cloaks, muffs and for the trimming of costly hats.

High in the mountains the nimble-footed chinchilla are caught and killed by half-savage Indians. Tact and skill are needed to allure the cautious little animal from its hole in the earth. Originally the Indians used to use cactus prongs, which are long and sharp, to capture them in their holes by impaling them on the end of this natural formed spear. This punctured the skin and impaired its value. The trappers tried to smoke the chinchilla out by making great fires near the entrance of the burrows, but the smoke, it was found, caused the skin to turn yellow, which seriously depreciated its value. Now the more progressive Indians use dynamite.

After locating the chinchilla they form a network of grass and hardy plants, which is placed around the hill on the side of which the animal digs its holes. Adynamite cartridge, with a time fuse attached, is then discharged in the center of the net, which frightens the chinchilla so that they leave their holes and scamper wildly to and fro about the space inside the net. The Indians then dash into the arena with clubs and kill them by striking them over the head. This is considered the easiest and best method of killing them, as it does not in any way damage the skins, which vary in value from $3 to $15 each. When it is considered that as many as 100 animals are killed in one sortie of this character the value of the skins to the Indians, who are shrewd commercial traders, may be imagined.

Some of the tribe own ferrets, which they use to good advantage. They pay as much as $5 for one. The ferrets are taken to the mountain tops and sent through the furrows, chasing the chinchilla out into the open, where they are clubbed to death with celerity by the waiting Indians. The skins are removed immediately and placed on shrubs to dry. The evening meal of the trappers often consists of the bodies of the slain rodents, the meat of which is white and tender. The hearts of the latter are given to the ferrets as a requittal for their work.

A great part of the trapping is done at night, the chinchilla seldom being visible in the daytime. The nights are cool and clear, and there being but little vegetation at the height where the chinchilla are caught, the mountains are for a long period each month illuminated by the rays of the moon, enabling the Indians to move about with great agility for their prey. The chinchilla lives principally on herbs, and often when they come out to feed are trapped by the Indians.

Four times a year the tribes descend into the semi-civilized villages at the base of the mountains with their skins. There they are met by the agents of the various European fur houses. One American house has its representative there, too. The occasion of the Indians' arrival is usually made a religious festival.

George Herzig, the only American agent there, says he paid one tribe of thirty Indians for the firm by whom he is employed as much as $80,000—in native money, which is equivalent to $30,000 in American money—last year for skins. This the Indians converted principally into mule and llama stocks, by which they estimate their wealth.

HAS A VARIED CLIMATE.

Saghalien, off the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly of climate. The island is bathed by two cold ocean currents, and in winter nothing protects it against the icy northwest winds coming from Siberia. At the sea level the snow falls continually and stays on the ground till the end of May, and the seashore is very cold. Further inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in central Europe that in winter the cold is greater in the plains and valleys and that the highlands have a sensibly milder temperature. it is as if the denser cold air accumulated in the lowlands. The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island, and on the coast the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an Arctic vegetation, while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of a temperate zone, sometimes sub-tropical. The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, azalias and other plants that one is greatly surpised to meet and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climate condition of the island.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A packing house employe in Kansas City has invented a device for plucking feathers from chickens. It is so arranged that cross currents of air, set in motion by revolving electrical fans, completely strip a bird of every feather and any particle of down.

SENATOR MORGAN'S ADVICE.

The following letter from Senator Morgan has been found. It was written to a Mr. Brassel, September 28, 1852. while the illustrious Alabamian was a young lawyer at Talladega and recently published in the Birmingham News:

"Dear Bill—You need not purchase another cow for me, as I have bought one over here. I will send over after the one you bought for me in a day or two.

"Bill, I am told that you are about to put up a stillhouse. It is no business of mine, but you know I am your friend and would like to see you do well, and I hope you will change your purpose. You will never regret it, if you will just stop and put your house to some other use. Turn it into a stable or sheep fold, and it will do you more good. I have talked with some of our friends about it, and they say tell him for his own sake, and that of his family and friends, not to do it.

"You must not think hard of this, for if you were to see me doing wrong and did not tell me of it, I should lose confidence in you. You can make as much money at other things, and you should remember that money made in a wrong way never does a man any good.

"Give my best respects to your old lady and ask her what she thinks about that stillhouse. I never knew a man to suffer from taking his wife's advice. Yours truly,

"John T. Morgan."

NOBODY WANTED THEM

Recently a jeweler, when starting business in one of the northern towns of England, sought to attract notice, and consequent custom, by displaying in his window a dozen silver brooches, each worth ten shillings, but ticketed only two shillings, and twelve similar articles in gold, which, though costing £2 2 s apiece, were offered at the same price. The former had a quick sale, but not until the tradesman had considerably raised the amount originally demanded for the latter did they find purchasers. A gold brooch for two shillings! You don't catch us with that chaff, thought everyone, and to their subsequent regret they refused to bite.

In the winter of 1898 a dealer in curios and antiquities, who carried on business in Seymour place, Marylebone road, exhibited in his window for a wager a heap of coins, among which, in a prominent position, were a number of English sovereigns, surmounted with a ticket inscribed: "These coins 5s 6d each For a few days only." Although there were many curious gazers, there were no buyers, and the tradesman won his bet.

Last summer a Parisan shopkeeper, either for a wager or for advertisement, offered for one month only a number of twenty franc pieces at five francs each. They were placed prominently in his window, and at times attracted a small crowd, curious, but suspicious. None went beyond jocular inquiry until the last day of the stated period, when a men entered and, to the tradesman's horror, insisted on buying the lot, some fifty in all.

An hour later another man appeared, and, handing over the twenty franc pieces to the wondering tradesman, requested the return of the 250 francs, stating that the purchaser was a gentleman of weak intellect, who had managed to elude the vigilance of his friends, and as such was not one of whom advantage should be taken. Needless to say that the other was entirely of this opinion.

About the beginning of the present century a Mr. Whaley, an Irish gentleman noted for his eccentric wagers—on one occasion he won £20,000 by walking to Constantinople and back within a year—gained no small sum by offering some very valuable diamonds for sale at a guinea each. Although by the terms of the agreement he was obliged to guarantee the genuineness of the stones, his words found no credence, and by declining to give the price demanded for what they considered worthless crystals, the public enabled Mr Whaley to win his money.

In the early '80s a most eligible house in one of London's southern suburbs was to let There were several applicants, but one and all on being told the rent, for the ridiculous lowness of which no explanation was vouchsafed, declined to come to terms, suspecting drains, damp, ghosts or other undesirable accessories. At last the owner himself took up his abode there, when it transpired that the house, together with other property, had been left him by a distant relative, conditionally on his refusing to give any reason for the merely nominal rent that he was alone permitted to demand.

FLANNEL FROM PINE NEEDLES.

The Germans make flannel underclothing of the fiber of the pine needles, as well as socks for men and stockings for women, while knee-warmers, knitting and darning yarns, cork soles, quilts, wadding, deafening paper for walls, pine needle soap, incense, and even cigars made from this raw material have been exported from Germany for years. Bathing resorts have also been established at points where the pine needles are crushed, and these resorts have long been popular with people afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, etc—Chicago Chronicle.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvelous beauty. It has never been set.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

WHAT THE AMERICAN MILLIONS IN ENGLISH COURT OF CHANCERY REALLY AMOUNT TO.

[London Letter.]

Some particularly voracious "next-of-kin" shark must be at large again among the multitudes of hopeful Americans, who have an idea that they are heirs to vast fortunes lying unclaimed in Chancery. The reason for saying so is that the American embassy in London has been swamped of late with letters from almost every city in America, asking all sorts of questions about these wonderful estates for which the English government is pictured as yearning to find owners.

Five years ago the swindle of which nine out of every ten of these applicants are dupes grew so monumental that the embassy sent two of its staff over to the United States in 1894. They ran down and smashed "George Gascoigne Howard," who had been taking fees right and left from prospective heirs to mythical millions. After Howard entered a dungeon cell the volume of the embassy's correspondence from American heirs fell off decidedly. But it remained true—and from this you can imagine what the original state of things must have been—that the letters received about "estates" still formed more than half of the embassy's miscellaneous mail.

Recently, however, the American officers in Victoria street, London, have been forced into the unwelcomed conclusion that business has been resumed either by "Howard" or by some of his confederates, for the correspondence on the subject of "unclaimed funds in Chancery" has increased suddenly to an extent that recalls its most palmy and, to the embassy, maddening days, I am told at the embassy that if it keeps on at this rate there will be nothing for it but a second crusade against the instigators—the "next-of-kin" agencies.

TOO MUCH FOR LOWELL.

Every ambassador has had to grapple with this swindle. James Russell Lowell's stock of adjectives was adequate to most contingencies, but after he had had one of his assistants make a searching investigation which exposed the whole plant, without the slightest result, except perhaps an increase in the number of queries from the "heirs," he threw up his hands, wrote a terse memoranda, in which he made use of the expression "those foolish dupes," reiterating that they might as well expect "to gain possession of a castle in Spain" as to wrest a non-existent fortune from the English chancery court, and then sat resignedly down to watch the pile of "applications" grow.

Other ambassadors contented themselves with sending to each "heir" a printed form, which apologizes for itself on the reasonable ground that the ambassador is receiving hundreds of similar letters from fortune hunters, informs him plainly that he is in danger of being swindled, repeats that the embassy is not permitted by the state department to help him, even if it could, and winds up by beseeching him, if he is determined, to engage a reputable lawyer and not bother with "missing heirs" agencies.

THE RIDICULOUS REALITY.

The truth about these vast estates in chancery looks a little ridiculous beside the dreams of the heirs. The actual amount of property and unclaimed cash in chancery is $5,000,000, and it consists of over 3,000 lots. More than half of these unclaimed funds do not exceed $750 each, and only a twentieth of them amount to $5,000 or more.

Aside from these funds there are, of course, various estates against which the claimants never have made an appeal to chancery, the great English court to which all such matters are referred. But it is the unclaimed funds that usually make the most alluring bait, because, as the next-of-kin agent blandly explains, there is no one already in possession to fight for them. All you have to do is to deposit $10 or $15 with the agent to enable him to establish your claim. Later he reports progress and makes a little more money. And he keeps on reporting progress and wanting money as long as the heir will send it.

Although this $5,000,000 is spoken of commonly as "unclaimed," to the further discomfiture of the American "heir" it must be said that the owners of a large percentage of it are known, and will in time claim their share. These are persons named in certain wills as legatees "after the death of so and so" and children who have not reached their majority. And when you have deducted this percentage you must subtract still another. In a great many cases, after a death, there is about enough money to pay the creditors. Naturally, most of them turn up, but occasionally one fails to do so, and to this and kindred slips a great part of the "unclaimed" funds owe their existence.

REAL MILLIONS IN CHANCERY.

The fabled "millions" in chancery had a foundation in reality. The chancery court does hold millions—$290,000,000 in round numbers—but they are not, as American claimants have been induced to believe, the fortunes left by English gentlemen who deserted their country for the new world. They are merely various legacies held by the chancery court just as a bank would hold them—in favor of persons of unsound mind, the owners of annuities and the like. One of the "sights" of the chancery court is the odd gathering of humanity that comes to receive its dividends. Here the honest laborer is elbowed by the crook, who is elbowed in turn by a portly bishop, who scorns to cast eyes on the ex-ballet dancer behind him. She, however, is not scorned by the English nobleman who may be the next in the van. Mixed in the crowd are trustees, hundreds of ministers (more of them than of any other class), foreign persons with titles, some without them—all wedged, gasping, in the paymaster general's room.

In the days when Dickens wrote "Bleak House" and "pointed the finger of scorn" at the court of chancery with his "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce," the court was painfully slow, and the man whose estate was in litigation was likely to wait as long for his money as if he had written a magazine article. Since then the court has been reformed, thanks, in part, no doubt, to the public opinion Dickens created, and now it gets through its business as rapidly as any other court, and if a genuine heir to the unclaimed funds in chancery turns up and proves his case he gets his money before he dies of old age. Consequently the mysterious millions that have formed the thin fabric of so many costly dreams have dwindled steadily.

ROYAL COURTS BUILT.

Although the unclaimed funds today are comparatively small, the surplus interest on the total funds held in chancery accumulated until they provided the money for that magnificent Gothic monument to the carelessness and forgetfulness of man, the royal courts of justice on the Strand, which form one of the most imposing examples of modern architecture in London. The buildings cost $3,750,000 and the land $7,250,000, all paid for by the surplus interest on forgotten or contested estates.

The room in which the hopes of the American heirs is centered realizes to the letter the picture of it that Dickens drew, and that so many other English novels have contained, for above are three severe old gentlemen in wigs and black robes of office, the barrister who stands pleading his case is bewigged and arrayed in solemn black, and so are the "clarks" of the court. The spectators, witnesses and interested ones are ranged in rows of benches, like pews, separated by railings, and there is a general air of deliberation.

MILLIONS OF AFFIDAVITS.

Down in the vaults of the law courts buildings are over 1,000,000 affidavits, and probably many more are stowed away in the new record office in Chancery lane. These have been sworn to in th oddest corners of the earth—by dying soldiers, with their commanders administering the oath, in the thick of battle, in the depths of India, subscribed to in the Pacific islands, and among the snow of the Rockies. Strange oaths some of them have been—the oaths of Christians, of Buddhists and of atheists.

Motley is the word to apply to the actual money that some of these chancery holdings represent. There is an immense sum in the shape of rupees, crowns, dollars, florins, francs, guilders, lire and marks. There are mysterious looking boxes with queerer contents—a bag of clipped money that figures in the case of Jones vs. Lloyd, in 1726; a debenture dated 1799, a sealed package containing plate, bills of exchange for 25,000 francs, a paper marked "George Coleman, will;" a box containing jewelry, two boxes of plate, a diamond, two boxes of heirlooms, a presentation plate and some jewels, reminders of a legal dispute between the duke of Westminster and the dowager duchess of Sutherland—the history of all of which

(Continued on Page Ten.)

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 14 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILENCE OF GRAVE

In Europe the Worst Aspect is Put on the Absence of Word from Diplomats.

DE GIER'S DEATH STIRS RUSSIA

NEW YORK, JULY 14.—A SHANGHAI DISPATCH PUBLISHED TODAY SAYS:

"PRINCE SHENG, THE DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS, HAS COMMUNICATED A MESSAGE TO THE CONSULS HERE ANNOUNCING THE MURDER OF THE FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN AND LAYING THE BLAME ON THE ANTI-FOREIGN GENERAL, TUNG-FUH-SIANG.

"THE MESSAGE SAYS THAT TUNG, ENRAGED BY THE DEFENSE MADE BY THE BRITISH LEGATION, ORDERED THE HEAVY GUNS TO FIRE, DEMOLISHING THE LEGATION AND SETTING THE BUILDINGS AFLAME. THIS WAS THE ANNIHILATION OF FOREIGNERS."

London, July 14.—Though hope still struggles against the conclusion that the silence at Pekin is the silence of the grave, the official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomatists have adopted the pessimistic views held by the consuls at Shanghai have almost silenced those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evident which is becoming so cogent. The Chinese assurances and edicts appear to observers here to be merely part of a plan to cautiously break the news of the tragedy and delude the foreigners with a tale of imperial guiltlessness.

But, if the bombardment reported in Consul Goodnow's last message occurred it must have been carried out by the Chinese regulars, so the plea of imperial defence of the legations seems to fall to the ground.

The situation at Tien Tsin appears to be slowly but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forward reinforcements, as the Chinese have rendered the navigation of the river most difficult by diverting its waters.

Happily St. Petersburg today announces that the telegraph between Taku and Tien Tsin has already been restored and that railroad communication will shortly be re-established.

To the other trials of the besieged persons at Tien Tsin has been added an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Dispatches from Tien Tsin report that a number of ladies there have white-haired through the horrors of the siege.

HOPE HAS FLED.

London, July 14.—4:57 p. m.—The British consul general at Shanghai, in transmitting to the foreign office messages from the governor of Shan-Tung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the fate of the foreigners at Pekin.

BURNED TSUNG LI YAMEN.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation here has received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs, stating that after the German minister was shot at Pekin the German marines made an assault upon the tsung li yamen and burned down the building. The dispatch goes into this affair in detail.

SUMMONED TO PEKIN.

Hong Kong, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraph summons to Pekin. It is reported that he will proceed north tomorrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an international council of war, held at Tien Tsin, has decided, for the present, to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing safe communication with Taku forts and arsenals. Tien Tsin, it is added, is being rearmed with guns of the highest class.

THE MURDER OF DE GIERS.

Chicago, July 14.—A dispatch to the Record from St. Petersburg July 11, (via Paris July 14) says:

The czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Pekin. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexeff at Port Arthur confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. de Giers which merely, in form of rumors, had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. de Giers was being disposed of the fanatic mob danced around the caldron.

Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexeff's advices declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. de Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately, and his brave body guard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Count Lamsdorf received the friends of the murdered ones at the foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation.

Immediately upon the receipt of Admiral Alexeff's dispatch the czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once.

The Russo-Korean relations at the present moment are all that could be desired. The audience of the Korean envoy last week, when he placed his credentials to the czar, was most cordial. The Korean minister and his cabinet are inclined to be favorably impressed by Russia's successful activity in China and the empire's tolerant attitude toward Japan.

WITHOUT INFORMATION.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian minister at Pekin. The officials do not discredit it, but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantage as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Pekin. They think that if this proves true it will entirely and very seriously affect the whole situation.

The report from St. Petersburg of the slaughter of the Russian minister and his wife at Pekin sent a thrill of horror through the foreign establishments here, none of whom, however, was able to shed the slightest light on the subject. At the Russian embassy the officials were neither able to confirm nor deny, stating that the government is not in the habit of forwarding new developments to its diplomatic representatives.

At the German, French, Japanese, Chinese and all other foreign establishments horror was expressed at the reported occurrence, although in none of these quarters was there any knowledge of the facts.

SMALLER INTEREST IN TRIAL

Georgetown, Ky., July 14.—Attendance at the trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb E. Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, was smaller today than hitherto. It was believed that only the civil engineer who measured the state grounds at Frankfort and the doctors who performed the autopsy of Governor Goebel would testify. This evidence had small attraction for the general public. Garments worn by Governor Goebel when he was shot were brought into court to be exhibited and filed.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14.—The attendance at the third day's session of the international assembly of the Baptist Young People's union was estimated at 10,000. While Music hall was packed, others were meeting in sections. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, led the devotional hour with an address on "Personal Work." After the reports of committees, addresses were delivered by Hon. B. F. Dunwiddie, of Janesville, Wis.; Dr. T. C. Johnson, of Charleston, W. Va., and Dr. S. Y. Jomeson, of Atlanta, the latter describing some phases of mission work in the south. In discussing "The Student Volunteer Movement," Franklin W. Sweet, of St. Paris, Ohio, spoke of "Its Origin;" Rev. Albert Ehrgott, of Springfield, Ohio, of "Its Marvelous Development," and Charles B. Tenny, of Rochester, N. Y., of "Its Significance." The afternoon was devoted to junior exercises, with an address by Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, Va., on "Child Conversion and Child Training."

ORGANIZATION IS PERMANENT

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB THAT COMES TO STAY.

Will Take an Active Part in the Coming Campaign—The Officers Chosen.

The Fort Wayne Democratic club is the name of a new political organization just formed, the distinguishing feature of which is that it is formed not merely for the campaign, but expects to retain an active and permanent association. The organization was completed at a meeting held Thursday evening and the officers chosen are as follows:

President—Daniel Harding.

Secretary—F. E. Purcell.

Treasurer—Charles Waltemuth.

There is already a membership of ten from each of the city wards and Secretary Purcell stated this morning that it was expected the membership would reach 300 within a short time. Its members are very largely business men and they expect to take an active part in aiding in the election of Bryan and Stevenson.

The regular meetings are to be held the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at the Olympia band hall, in the Tri-State building. At the next meeting a number of local speakers will deliver addresses.

RAILROAD MAN DEAD.

Denver, Col., July 14.—Col. Samuel B. Beaumont, for a number of years connected with the freight department of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is dead at Perry Park, Col. Colonel Beaumont was born in Connecticut in 1830 and was highly connected in New England.

RAINS IN INDIA.

Simla, July 14.—General rain has fallen over nearly all India during the past few days and the prospects of the crops have immensely improved. The famine areas have, generally, been benefited.

MORE SCARLET FEVER.

A number of new cases of scarlet fever have been reported in the southeastern suburbs of the city, and this afternoon Dr. Carl Proegler, the county health officer, is making an investigation. There were for a time many cases in the city, but the efforts of the physicians have been so successful in controlling it that until the new cases reported today there were less than half a dozen cases of the fever in Fort Wayne.

OFF FOR ROME CITY.

Late this afternoon Will Peltier, J. Ross McCulloch, Will Bostick and Frank Mohr left for Rome City, making the trip in locomobiles and going by way of Churubusco and Albion. They figure on covering the distance in slightly more than two hours.

Miss Florence Gates goes to Rome City tomorrow to spend a few days with friends.

WITHOUT WARNING

SENATOR GEAR, OF IOWA, IS SUDDENLY STRICKEN.

END CAME IN WASHINGTON

HAD BEEN FEELING IN USUAL HEALTH.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE

A LONG PUBLIC CAREER IS ENDED.

Washington, July 14.—United States Senator John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, died at 4:30 a. m. today of heart failure in his apartments at the Portland, in this city. While Senator Gear had been in poor health for a year or more, death came entirely unexpectedly.

He was in excellent spirits last night and made engagements with some political friends for today. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Gear, he went out driving with Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department. They returned about 10 o'clock and the senator retired an hour later in his usual health.

ATTACKED BY CONGESTION.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the senator summoned his confidential secretary, Col. R. R. Root, and informed him that he was troubled with congestion in his chest. Mrs. Gear was called and she and Colonel Root applied some simple remedies, which seemed to relieve the senator's sufferings. At 2:30 Senator Gear complained of serious difficulty in breathing. His condition became critical and his family physician, Dr. Davis, was summoned. An examination convinced Dr. Davis that his distinguished patient was suffering from heart trouble, and calling Colonel Root aside, he informed him that Senator Gear could last scarcely an hour.

HIS LAST WORDS.

About 4 o'clock the senator seemed to be easier, and when asked by Mrs. Gear as to his condition, replied faintly:

"I feel a trifle better."

These were his last words. Fifteen minutes later he was dead.

Early today Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, of the senate, was notified of Senator Gear's death and began to make arrangement for the funeral. The remains will be taken directly to Burlington, Iowa, which for many years was the home of Senator Gear. A special car will be attached to the 3:30 Pennsylvania train tomorrow afternoon for the accommodation of the funeral party.

WILL NAME A COMMITTEE.

Colonel Ransdell communicated today with Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem. of the senate, who will name a committee of senators to represent the senate at the funeral.

Through the sergeant-at-arms of the house Speaker Henderson, of Senator Gear's state, also was notified officially of the death. He will designate a committee of the house to attend the funeral.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will accompany Mrs. Gear on her sad journey westward.

Senator Gear left besides his widow two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Blythe, wife of the principal attorney of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and Mrs. Horace Rand, wife of a prominent business man, both residing in Burlington. They will join the funeral party at Chicago on Monday and will proceed thence to Burlington on a special train over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Funeral services will be held in Burlington some time Wednesday. No services are to be held here.

GREAT SHOCK TO FRIENDS.

The news of Senator Gear's death was a great shock to his personal and official friends in Washington, by whom he was very highly regarded. Secretary Wilson was inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to him. He had been a life-long friend of the senator, the two being almost as closely allied as brothers. He was among the early callers at the Portland this morning.

Admiral Walker, of the navy, who had been a friend of Senator Gear for nearly half a century, accompanied by former Senator Pasco, of Florida, called early to tender their services and sympathy.

MRS. GEAR FRUSTRATED.

Mrs. Gear, prostrated by the shock, was unable to receive callers.

Few men in public life were more generally loved and respected than Senator Gear. His was a beautiful character and political opponents, as well as political friends, recognized his sterling worth. Indeed, some of his most intimate friends were found among those who differed from him in politics. His domestic life was charming.

He was a devoted husband and father and was a distinct favorite in a wide social circle. He was known particularly for his unostentatious, but effective charitable works.

John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825; received a common school education; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth general assemblies of the state, serving as speaker for the last two terms; was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79 and again in 1880-81; was elected to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses; was beaten for the fifty-second; was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, and was elected to the fifty-third congress as a republican; was elected January 23, 1895, a senator in congress from the state of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895, and was re-elected this year for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

NO TRACE OF THE ROBBERS

MR. HEERSCHE IS CERTAIN THAT HE KNOWS THEM.

Were Frequenters of His Place for Several Weeks—Officers Still Searching.

The two desperadoes who entered and robbed Herman Heersche's saloon Friday noon are still at large, with small prospects of their being captured. The sheriff's deputies and the police have made a thorough search and have no trace whatever of the men since they tied their horse near Zion's church, in the Seventh ward. The men alighted from the buggy and after tying the horse one of them took something out from under the seat and the two started through an alley, one man carrying two revolvers, while his pal held a revolver in one hand. The men were not seen after entering this alley and as the officers were all on wild goose chases through the country the desperadoes had plenty of time to make good their disguises and are now probably miles away.

Mr. Heersche finds that he will be loser less than $300, the men having secured cash to the amount of $270. There was a certificate of deposit for $250 and several orders for time on the Olds wagon works which cannot be realized on and this amount Mr. Heersche will save. He is confident that he knows the robbers. For three weeks two strange men have been loitering about his saloon and he was unable to learn where they boarded or who they were. Two or three times they spent money and twice had money changed. Mr. Heersche recognized one of these men as the robber who entered the saloon. He has furnished the officers with a good description and detectives are now trying to locate the men, with small prospects of success. The police have learned that the two men have been spending part of their time about a saloon in Nebraska and it is probable that they were scheming all the while to commit a robbery.

A WHEELMAN'S NIGHT.

Manager Alter has arranged a wheelman's night at Robison park and it is expected that this event, on Thursday, July 26, will attract a very large number of the cycling fraternity to the pretty resort. There will be a splendid program of races at the cycle track at 5 o'clock, and following the races will be time for picnic luncheon. After the theater performance there will be dancing in the big pavilion and the full orchestra will furnish music for the dancers.

THEY WANT A TICKET.

New York, July 14.—A committee of gold democrats today issued a call for a meeting in this city July 18, to devise the best method of placing in nomination a third ticket for president and vice president upon a platform "denouncing and combatting the fallacious and unconstitutional policies of both parties." The call is signed by gold democrats of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Colorado.

FAVORS THE BOXERS

Consul Goodnow Cables That the Governor of Hoana Fshanfi Grants Immunities.

SITUATION IS GROWING WORSE

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, stating that the governor of Honan Fshanfi has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the boxers.

Consul General Goodnow's short dispatch represents all that the state or navy departments know of the developments in China within the last twenty-four hours. His news only goes to confirm the general belief of the officials that the minister is under high nervous tension.

GEN. MILES CALLS ON MR. WU.

Washington, July 14.—Lieutenant General Miles called at the Chinese legation today and had a talk with the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. This naturally aroused comment in connection with the vague rumors afloat that General Miles might go to China.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES.

It is Rumored in Washington That He Will Take Command of the American Forces in China.

It was stated later, however, by those in a position to be thoroughly informed of General Miles' plans, that the call on Minister Wu was entirely devoid of official significance and that General Miles has no present purpose of going to China. It is stated in this well informed quarter that the relations between General Miles and Minister Wu are friendly and personal, so that they frequently met and exchanged informal views. It is specifically stated that General Miles has not asked for service in China and that such a move would not be considered for a moment under the present circumstances. At most, the army to be placed under foreign commanders does not exceed 10,000 men and it is pointed that such a command would be quite inadequate for a lieutenant general. It is appreciated, however, that the situation may develop at any moment so that a large army will be required, in which case General Miles might determine to take the field in person.

For the present he is exercising care in the preparations for getting the American troops on the ground, the detail of supplies, transportation, etc.

The diplomatic instructions of General Chaffee, who is in immediate command of the forces in China, are quite apart from those of a military nature.

WU URGES HIS GOVERNMENT

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese minister continues to exert his efforts toward getting information from Pekin, but up to a late hour of the day he had not received any answer in connection with the cipher cable to Minister Conger, or from a second inquiry which he forwarded yesterday. This second dispatch was

(Continued on Second Page.)

A WOMAN'S BACK.

THE ACHES AND PAINS WILL DISAPPEAR IF THE ADVICE OF THIS FORT WAYNE CITIZEN IS FOLLOWED.

A woman's back has many aches and pains.

Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault.

Backache is really kidney ache;

That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Many Fort Wayne women know this.

Read what one has to say about it:

Mrs. Anna Clark, of 279 East Jefferson street, says: "I had kidney trouble for a number of years and tried a good many remedies, but all failed to cure me. I consulted an Indian doctor in one of the nearby towns who said I had ulcers on my liver and kidneys, but he did not do me the least good. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and the recommendations led me to get a box at Meyer & Co.'s drug store. They soon had the desired effect, stopped my backache, cured the kidney trouble and cured the ulcers if I had any."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10. $20. $50. $100.00
LOANS MADE

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Call and talk it all before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. Up stairs over 9 to 15.

Lucas Mortgage Loan Co.,

Rooms 7 Arcade upstairs, Open Saturday evenings from 6 to 8:30.

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Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN.

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High Priced Talking Machine.

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Any one wishing to become a member of the People's Mutual Burial association can secure certificate by calling at F. H. Kleekamp's office, rooms 5 and 6, Bank block. 10-tf

A DIZZY FEELING.

BRITONS DISTRESSED BY THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

REVERSES NOT LOOKED FOR

ANXIOUS FOR THE WAR'S END TO BE REACHED.

MAY DRAG ON A YEAR OR TWO

STATUS OF THE ASTOR-MILNE INCIDENT.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, July 14.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign has proved quite ineffectual to dispell the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Kummasi of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, the governor of the Gold Coast colony, and his wife and party and the safety of the majority of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis, created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation.

But this was quickly dissipated by the news of the disaster at Nitral's Nek, and the gravity of the news from China. A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe where Great Britain's interests are imperilled ends with none of these hopes realized, except as regards Ashanti, and even there an English garrison still awaits relief.

In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really anticipate, guerilla warfare, but repeated disasters of such mangnitude as this of Nitral's Nek created dismay. It is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long drawn out struggle.

The signs, however, do not point to a speedy relization of that desire. Therefore, it is small wonder that the government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

While the royal garden party failed in its purpose it was a wonderful affair. Peers and peeresses, generals and indian rajahs, princes and princesses, leading statesmen, heads of professions and church dignitaries intermingled gaily, forming a dazzling mass of color against the green background of the Buckingham palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests, the queen drove out through double lines of visitors probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, actors, princes, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the soverign was out of the grounds.

ASTOR-MILNE AFFAIR.

Apart from the garden party the talk of the week in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's depature for Marienbad created no end of quibbs and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way due to this circumstance. "Mr. William Waldrof Astor," says Vanity Fair, "is at Marienbad, and Marienbad is quieter than London," adding that "most people support the sailorman."

Mr. Astor's last dinner party in London was attended by forty people, but the host was unable to appear, owing to an attack of sciatica.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's reappearance in the ranks of the gentlemen riders has created interest in England. His victory in the race for the Andover stakes, on Sinopi, caused the Daily Mail to say:

"He should prove a welcome acquisition to the ranks of amateur riders. He has a nice style, though his seat, perhaps, is too upright for modern ideas. Still he gets there all the same."

The Saturday Review, of which Lord Hardwicke is editor, and with whom several other prominent people are connected, scathingly denounces Mr. Astor's treatment of Captain Milne and refers to it as a "gross violation of etiquette," adding:

"Milne is a naval officer of high rank and distinguished service, the latchet of whose shoe Astor, with all his millions, is not worthy to untie. We only regret that the gallant servant of her majesty so far forgot his dignity as to accept a second-hand invitation to the house of the Petersproved American, whose dollars could not save him from the contempt of his countrymen. Mr. Astor wishes his entertainments to be exclusive. His desire is likely to be gratified in the future beyond his expectations."

THE MAINE FOR CHINA.

The departure of the American hospital ship Maine for China meets with warm approval both from official and unofficial England. The way this decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the committee. The matter was only proposed Saturday last and between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship was refitted and sailed. The Maine will take care of Americans and British only, as Germans and the other nations are also sending hospital ships.

The queen was especially pleased at the promptitude with which the committee acted in this matter and the garden party, and the royal thanks were conveyed to Mr. Bernaid Baker and several ladies of the committee for all the Americans had done and are doing in the matter.

THEY WILL SOON WED.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's wedding now seem to have been overcome and the event is fixed for July 28. It will be attended by the Cornallis West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from South Africa for England. The affair will be quiet.

The wedding breakfast will be served at the Moreton Frewens residence.

With the announcement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume five of her Anglo-Saxon Review and her garden party at the Normal college for the blind, Thursday, Lady Randolph Churchill was very much to the fore this week.

The new volume of the Anglo Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The London trades council has adopted a resolution formally repudiating the convention of English speaking democracies called by the council of Russin hall in the interests of which labor delegations are now in the United States. The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that jingo question." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to answer.

BACK TO HIS FORMER HOME

REMAINS OF CLYDE WHITELEATHER ARRIVE.

Young Man Died in Wyoming—Funeral Services on Monday—Other Mortuary Matters.

The remains of Clyde F. Whiteleather, the Fort Wayne boy who died a few days ago at Green River, Wyo., from typhoid fever, arrived in the city over the Wabash, and were taken to the Peltier undertaking establishment. Later they were conveyed to the home of the mother, Mrs. C. B. Whiteleather, at 467 Harrison street.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the Baptist church. The service at the residence will be private. Friends may view the remains at the residence Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 4.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Frame.—Funeral services of Pearl Elizabeth Frame will be held from the residence, 157 Erie street, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. Haner will officiate and the interment will be at Oak Grove.

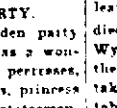
McCoy.—Funeral services of George W. McCoy will be held from the residence, in Adams township, Sunday afternoon at 1:30. Rev. A. K. Zartman will officiate.

Schlie.—Funeral services of Christian Schlie will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 25 Savilla avenue, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Reformed church.

Rowe.—Funeral services of N. B. Rowe will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 294 Washington boulevard. The interment will follow at Lindenwood.

STOCKHOLDERS IN SESSION.

The stockholders of the Utility Paper company, whose mills at Hartford City were recently destroyed by fire, are holding a meeting at the Hamilton National bank this afternoon, considering the matter of rebuilding and possibly relocating their establishment. There are some inducements for rebuilding at Hartford City, but the chances are against it being done, as the holding of state courts regarding the pollution of streams by refuse from paper mills keeps the companies in court a large part of the time, and the owners of the Utility company do not care to incur this burden. Messrs. A. E. Trentman and S. B. Fleming have visited a number of cities outside the state within the past few weeks, casting about for a location, and this afternoon will present their reports to the other stockholders. It is learned that the town now under most favorable consideration is Mount Carmel, Ill., and the company may decide this afternoon to locate the new mills there.



This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

It pays to save Green Stamps. 10eod-tf

A TRADE TREATY.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY IS PROCLAIMED.

PRESIDENT ISSUES NOTICE

MANY COMMODITIES ON THE FREE LIST.

SUSPENDS DINGLEY TARIFF

TERMS OF THE ARRANGEMENT NOT RECITED.

Washington, July 14.—The president's proclamation on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public. The articles on which Germany secures a reduction are those named in the Associated Press dispatches from here last night. The president names as a specific reduction that provided in the third section of the Dingley tariff bill. The proclamation says that corresponding concessions and reductions have been secured from Germany.

The following is the proclamation:

"Reciprocity With Germany.—By the President of the United States.—A Proclamation:

"Whereas, The German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, by which agreement, in the judgment of the president, reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States.

"Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, acting under authority conferred by said act of congress, do hereby suspend during the continuance in force of said agreement the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany, and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation, as follows, namely:

"Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem. Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

"Upon still wines and vermutes in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

"Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

"Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

"William McKinley.

"By the president:

"John Hay, Secretary of State."

TERMS NOT RECITED.

The proclamation does not recite the terms of the arrangement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangements as are necessary for the guidance of its own officials in administering it. The arrangement itself will not be made public at present.

The putting into operation of the German meat bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the execution of existing contracts held by American meat packers.

It is not discoverable just now whether or not this meat act figures in any way in the reciprocity agreement and it may be, and probably is, the fact that the suspension has been arranged for separately.

The state department is perfectly satisfied with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation formulates no special privileges conferred upon these exporters, the department officials feel that they will be satisfied with the results attained when they are fully disclosed.

SOME FINE CONTRACTS.

Within the past day or two Wing & Mahurin, the architects, have been awarded a number of very fine contracts. They will furnish plans for a $10,000 school building at Kendallville; a $25,000 residence for C. A. Dugan at Decatur; temple for the Muncie lodge of Red Men to cost $30,000, and two fine residences for C. A. Ball, of that city.

BOY BROKE HIS ARM.

Stewart Hyde, the four-year-old son of Charles Hyde, residing three miles southwest of the city, fell from a fence this morning and sustained a fracture of the left forearm. The little sufferer was brought to the city, where Dr. Sledd reduced the fracture.

FAVORS THE BOXERS.

(Continued From First Page.)

to the taoti of Shanghai and said in substance:

"American government and people greatly concerned over safety of Minister Conger at Pekin. Can you give me any information on the subject."

The taoti of Shanghai is a high official, who will be apt to get the earliest reliable information and this personal appeal from the minister may bring some reliable news on the situation.

Minister Wu was much depressed by continued reports that the legations had been wiped out and the ministers murdered. To all inquiry he sorrowfully shakes his head and says that he has absolutely no information and can only hope for the best. The report of the killing of the Russian minister and his wife was another severe blow, but as to this also, Mr. Wu said that he had absolutely no news.

MURDER OF VON KETTLER.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese legation added somewhat to the fund of information from Pekin by an official dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio, dated the 6th inst., giving considerable explanatory detail of the conditions following the murder of Baron Von Ketteler. The following is the summary of the cablegram:

"According to a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs the reports brought by Chinese couriers from Pekin to Tien Tsin appear to confirm the rumors of the destruction of the legation and the murder of the minister. The minister, it appears, was shot on the way and carried into the tsung li yamen, where he expired shortly afterward. Upon learning of his death the German marines rushed into the tsung li yamen and burned it down. It further reported that the foreign reinforcements which left for Pekin on June 10 advanced as far as Lang Fang, but after terrible suffering returned to Tien Tsin on the 26th. The allied forces destroyed several arsenals at Tien Tsin, their losses being nearly 200 killed and wounded. From June 27 to July 1 no further fighting took place, but Chinese troops about 20,000 strong were said to be advancing on Tien Tsin from the north."

LOCAL NEWS.

W. E. Keplinger, of Canton, Ohio, is at the New Aveline.

Dr. W. V. Ruhl is confined to his home with illness.

W. E. Doud and family will be the guests of friends at Rome City tomorrow.

Mrs. J. H. Rohan and daughter, Miss Agnes, are visiting friends for a few weeks at Milwaukee.

The Walther League of Emanuel Lutheran church will hold an important business meeting Monday evening.

The Misses Minnie and Lillie Nessel will leave in a few days for a two weeks' visit in Cleveland and other eastern cities.

Mrs. C. S. Ridenour and daughter, Ruth, have returned from a visit of several weeks with friends in Eastern Indiana and Ohio. Master Willard Ridenour will remain in Monroeville to spend the summer with his grandparents.

Dr. McCausland today extracted a bit of hatpin, two and one-half inches long, from under the shoulder blade of the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tholan, of 62 Alliger street. The lad was injured many months ago by the pin, which has remained in his body ever since. Bessie Underwood, a domestic employed in Mr. Tholan's home, was cleaning some clothes this morning, when she ran a needle into the palm of her hand. The point broke off, and was extracted by the physician.

Buy a first-class Vehicle cheap at Roach & Albanus' Sacrifice Sale.
31 E. BERRY.

In Siberia acetylene gas is largely used to light up various operations along the line where work is carried on at night.

GOES BACK TO THE OLD PRICE

ICE CREAM SODA COMBINATION IS BROKEN.

Druggists Started it This Morning Every Dealer is Falling Into Line.

A nickel will purchase a glass of ice cream soda in Fort Wayne this evening. Yesterday it required an outlay of eight cents to indulge in the popular beverage, but the break in the combination began this morning when two or three druggists marked the price down to the old notch, and other dealers have been promptly falling into line all day.

Early in the season the dealers reached an agreement to fix a universal price of eight cents for soda with the ice cream trimmings, and every dealer in the city joined in, asserting that the former price of five cents did not leave sufficient margin of profit to pay for operating the fountains. One or two new dealers started up and have been offering soda at five cents, though there was no means of determining how much they were cutting into the trade of the older dealers, or whether the advance in price had induced many people to quit patronizing the fountains. Some druggists were free to admit that the new rate had practically killed their soda trade, and for some time have been quietly making an effort to have the agreement annulled. This was the subject of much discussion at a meeting of the druggists held several days ago, but no definite action was taken at that time. It was settled this morning, however, when two or three of the dealers, after a consultation, determined to return to the old figure, and signs announcing the reduction to five cents have been breaking into view at pretty nearly every fountain in the city.

AMERICAN ATHLETES AHEAD

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS IN CITY OF PARIS.

The Crowd Small, but the American Athletes Made the Events Interesting.

Paris, July 14.—The American athletes, fresh from their victories in London, won the only two events decided today and secured leading places in all the trials which took place on the opening day of the world's amateur championships, held under the auspices of the exposition. The contests were inaugurated with magnificent weather at the Paris racing club, in Pre Catalan, a charmingly situated glade in the Bois de Boulogne. Its pretty surroundings, however, were hardly adequate compensation for the poor accommodations provided for the visitors, which will be seriously felt on the days of big crowds.

Only two small stands were provided for the spectators and only one of these was fairly filled, chiefly with bright, young American girls, who wore the colors of the various American colleges competing and gave unstinted applause as their countrymen secured victories. A portion of the leading stand was reserved for Americans and it was gaily bedecked with the stars and stripes.

The Americans started by winning the first heat in the 110 metres hurdles and places in the other two heats, which they converted into a complete victory in the final heat, they winning, first, second and third places.

This they followed up by winning first and second places in the 100 metres flat race, and they would have been first, second and third but for an accident to Duffy, who won his heat quite handily, as well as the semi-final, only to have a tendon of his left leg give way while leading in the final heat, when half of the distance from the tape. The Americans then won two heats out of three in the 800 metres flat race, all three heats in the 400 metres flat race, and both heats in the 400 metres hurdle race.

They also have three out of the five men who have qualified for the final in the broad jump, and three in leading places out of the five qualifying for the final in the shot-putting contest, while Sheldon will represent the United States in the remaining event, the discus throwing, which, judging from today's performances, is likely to be the only event which the Americans will fail to carry off, out of the eight events in which they started today.

We are overstocked. Any Rig in our show room at a sacrifice.
ROACH & ALBANUS,
31 E. Berry.

FOUND One red and white muley cow, at Koch's feed yard. Owner can have same by paying charges.

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ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
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OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,
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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

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The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
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THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
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Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

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DIOCESE APPOINTMENTS.

Very Rev. John Guendling, administrator of the Fort Wayne diocese of the Catholic church, has made two appointments to vacancies in the diocese within the past week. Rev. Thomas Jansen, who was recently ordained at Columbus, Ohio, by Archbishop Martinelli, has been appointed assistant to Rev. L. A. Moench, of Valparaiso. Rev. Jansen is from this city, and was a member of St. Peter's church, where he said his first mass last Sunday. The other appointment is that of Rev. Thomas Walsh, who was ordained in Rome some time ago. He has been assigned as assistant to Father Crossen, of St. Vincent's church, in Logansport.

Miss Mills, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. has returned from the summer conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., and at the meeting tomorrow afternoon will give an account of the work done at home and abroad.

Miss Mary Skilling, of Garrett, arrived in the city on Friday and is the guest for a few days of her aunt, Mrs. Mary McOscar.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. Barney Weirmantel is visiting friends in Decatur.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie, of Pittsburg, is visiting Will McKinnie and family.

The Misses Carrie and Edith Pressler go to Indianapolis Sunday to visit friends.

Mrs. S. J. Ryder, of 119 Boone street, is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

The Misses Nan and Katherine Costigan, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Miss Mabel Durnell.

F. R. Barrows and son, Ray, have gone to Milwaukee to attend the National Photographers' convention.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Walter and family and Miss Ettha Aukemon, of Wabash, went to James Lake today to visit.

Mrs. Henry Furney and daughter, Esther, have just returned from a week's visit with Mr. Furney's parents at Hicksville.

Superintendent and Mrs. Study left this afternoon for Alexandria Bay, to attend the annual sessions of the senate of the National Union.

Miss Helen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Denny, of West DeWald street, is visiting her grandparents, Judge and Mrs. James M. Denny, at Albion.

Mrs. D. M. Doyle and children are in Montpelier spending a few weeks with relatives. Mr. Doyle went to Newport, Ky., Friday, where he will make a brief visit with his parents.

The Bruderliche Unterstuetzungs Verein, an organization composed of members of the Lutheran churches of the city, will hold an important business meeting in Harmony hall tomorrow.

Miss Eva Keiter, of Huntington, was in Fort Wayne yesterday and met her friend, Miss Vada Hott, of Dayton, and together they returned to Huntington last evening, where Miss Hott will visit several weeks.

The annual church and Sunday school picnic of Grace Reformed church will be held on Thursday of next week at Bercot's grove, south of the city. The festivities will last all day and a good program will be given.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will hold a special business meeting at the church parlors Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ladies who can do so are asked to come at an earlier hour and sew.

Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, returned from Michigan City Friday afternoon and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow. Rev. Seabrease, who is chairman of the standing committee of the diocese, is administrator of affairs in the absence of Bishop John Hazen White, who is in Northern Michigan for the benefit of his health.

Rev. J. C. Breckenridge went to Bourbon, Ind., today, where he will preach the baccalaureate sermon of the Bourbon college and school of music. Rev. Breckenridge delivers an address on Tuesday at the dedication of a new college building. While in Bourbon he will occupy his old pulpit at the services tomorrow.

Architect J. M. E. Riedel is preparing plans for a Lutheran church in Tobias, Nebraska. The building will be a comodious frame structure, capable of accommodating four hundred people. The pastor of the church is Rev. Theodore Hartman. Architect Riedel has achieved fame in that vicinity as a designer of churches, having prepared plans for eleven church buildings for the cities and towns thereabouts.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Logan, of 4 North Fulton street.

Misses Lena and Alice Swisher, of Bluffton, visited Fort Wayne friends Friday.

Peter Martin, the Huntington lime manufacturer, was in Fort Wayne on business yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shuester are in Columbia City, visiting the family of Jacob Plattner.

Rev. Joseph Bilstein will officiate at St. Peter's church tomorrow in the absence of Father Koerdt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Diller have moved to Huntington, where they will make their future home.

Harry R. Gates, a prominent Indianapolis telephone man, is in the city in conference with G. W. Beers.

Miss Kathryn Glenn has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of her cousin, Miss Anna Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Klinkenberg are the proud parents of a baby boy, which arrived at a nearly hour this morning.

John Rohlman has returned to Fort Wayne after a pleasant visit in Huntington with his brother, George Rohlman.

Mrs. William Paul and Mrs. J. M. Landenburger, who are spending the summer at Rome City, are in the city for a brief visit.

Mrs. Mary A. Sale and granddaughter, Bessie, have returned to their home in Bluffton after a visit with Fort Wayne relatives.

Mrs. Earl Tsit and Miss Jessie Hinneman, who have been visiting friends in the city, left today for their home at Akron, Ohio.

Dr. W. H. McComb, of Sheldon, will soon leave for Colorado for the benefit of his health. Dr. McComb formerly practiced his profession in this city.

Mrs. E. W. Keller and daughters, Misses Ethel and Erma, will leave next Tuesday for Cripple Creek, Col., where Mrs. Keller will join her husband, who has been engaged in the mining business there for several months.

Julius John Trefz, a member of the Northwestern University Glee club, of Evanston, Ill., and one of the leading vocalists of Chicago, will sing twice at the morning service at Christ's English Lutheran church on Sunday.

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Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

WON'T BUILD THIS YEAR.

The congregation of Immanuel Baptist church have decided not to erect their proposed new church this year, on account of the advance of the prices of building material. The congregation purchased property at the corner of Wayne and Clay streets this spring and it was the intention to have erected a parsonage and lecture room this year, and erect the auditorium later. The church will probably be built early next year, as plans have been drawn and specifications made.

FORT WAYNE BOY IN TROUBLE.

Superintendent Gorsline this morning received a telephone message from Mayor Dungan, of Huntington, informing him that three Fort Wayne boys were being held in the Lime City. Their names are Hugh Cox, Lloyd Birkhold and William Kelker. Mayor Dungan said he would hold them until the parents were heard from.

An Assyrian priest of the Greek Catholic church from Pittsburg is in the city for a few days on a visit to his countrymen.

Can think clearly when you eat Grape-Nuts the delicious Brain Food.

MONARCH Sewing Machine Oil. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fine Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer. Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Typewriters.

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

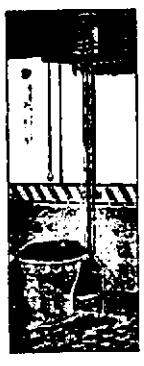
The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

Write for catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,

81 Mountain Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.



Plumbing and Gas-fitting.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis St.

'Phone No. 526.

Monarch Polish

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,

FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR

The Indiana Vlavl Co.,

96 E. WAYNE STREET.

Consultation free from 12 to 8 p. m.

Osteopathy: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it.

Suite 69 and 70 Pixley-Long Building.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

FINEST DENTISTRY AT FAIREST PRICES.....

The difference between our prices and those of many dentists is the difference between our idea of a fair profit and theirs.

We guarantee our workmanship to be absolutely the highest character. Nothing but the best materials are used, and all is guided by expert skill that is born of practical experience and a determination to produce nothing but what is first-class.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,

Schmitz Block. Room 8.

Where to Drink.....

You ought to drink the best soda in town—it costs no more than the others. Don't know why ours is the best perhaps because there's more thought and care in the making.

Our stock of MINERAL WATERS is the largest in the city.

Lithia and Vichey served at the Fountain.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

88 CALHOUN ST.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 W. Wayne Street.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. Some better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERRY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and residence, 26 Madison St

Specialty:—Diseases of Women

Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework, one who can go home nights. Apply to 9 Webster St. 14-tf.

WANTED—Two waist makers, must be first class. Apply at Mrs. L. M. Stevens, 106 Jackson street. Home phone, 1011; Bell, 260. 14-2t

WANTED—An energetic agent for campaign books. Call this evening or Monday afternoon at 117 West Butler St. Outfit free. 14-tf

WANTED—Ladies' lessons in tailor system given every afternoon and evening at Freeman's pattern rooms, 54 Pixley-Long building. Patterns cut to measure. 14-2t

WANTED—General agents in every locality in the United States to represent large concern and appoint agents on a salary basis of $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses paid. Address Dept. 739, 1970 Park Ave., New York. J14.sat6t

WANTED—Agents—Steady employment for ladies and gentlemen right at home; no soliciting outside of Fort Wayne; agents are making from $1.50 to $5.00 per day. Call at Room 20, Schmitz Block, between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. 14-tf

FOR RENT—The Meegan residence of ten rooms, corner Creighton Ave. and Harrison St.; house has all modern improvements; furnace, artificial and incandescent lights; city water; bath and toilet rooms on first and second floors, supplied with hot and cold cistern water; cellar cemented; house newly painted; new awnings, etc. Inquire on premises. 14-3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room at 123 W. Jefferson St. 9tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, at 61 East Wayne street, upstairs. 2-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; rooms 25c and 50c, at Tremont Hotel. 6-29-1m

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished room, with alcove and all conveniences; also suite for light housekeeping. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 28-tf

FOR RENT—No. 609 Calhoun street; 8 rooms and bath; $14.00; also No. 142 East Berry. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; also suitable for lady and gentleman; at 33 W. Washington St. 4-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; also a side room. 29 East Washington street. 16-1mo

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath and all modern conveniences; centrally located; will be vacant July 23. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—Nice suite of front rooms; furnished complete for light housekeeping; centrally located; rent reasonable. 81 E. Washington St. 13-2t

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 41 West Wayne street. 4tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building at No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property at 278 W. Berry, will be fitted with modern improvements to suit prospective tenant. Flat 171½ Melita. House 10 Colerick. Swayne & Swayne, 15 W. Main. 3-22-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house and bath room, with hot and cold water; furnace; electric lights, etc.; newly built, on West Wayne street; nice neighborhood; pleasant surroundings. Apply to College Place Improvement Co., Room 7, Pixley Block. 18-1ms

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Drotbelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 148 E. Washington street. 13-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Crocheters—To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m10-eosat-13t

WANTED—$50 per month during the campaign and permanent position after; man or lady. Ziegler Co., 322 Dearborn St., Chicago. 7-11-14-18

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—New ideas. A good living can be made at labor. Fortunes are made in patents. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3-tf

WANTED—Bright young man of age to travel; advertise and collect; salary $600 year and all expenses to start; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Manager Langton, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Special tools and machinery made to order at the South Wayne Novelty Works; also all kinds of machine repairing. Lawn mowers called for, sharpened and delivered. Phone 514 south. 39 Miner St. 27tf

WANTED—Philadelphia manufacturer wants a traveling salesman to sell fall makes of dry goods direct from the looms to the retail trade; good commission; desirable side line. Box 1341, Philadelphia, Pa. j7-14

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—Man of good character to deliver and collect for old, established manufacturing house; $900 a year and expenses guaranteed. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Manufacturer, 3rd floor, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago. 7-9-14-16

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 23tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have a man wants work as stationary fireman or janitor. 16-tf

WANTED — Agents, canvassers, street men. We have the finest campaign portraits; McKinley, Bryan and others; heavy paper; two colors; 22x28; samples, 15 cents; dozen, 75 cents; hundreds, $3. Order quickly. Nielen's Art Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio. 7-14

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper, assistant, or any kind of office work; I have had twelve years experience in railroad work, teller and bookkeper in bank, and secretary and treasurer for glass company; I am thirty years old; am married; can furnish first class recommendations. Address, Box 7, care Sentinel.

WANTED—An old line insurance company wants three district managers of experience for the Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute districts; must be personal producers as well as successful organizers; salary and commission. Also a supervisor to assist agents in closing business; salary and expenses. All communications strictly confidential. Address Insurance, care this office. 28-tf

WANTED—Ladies I make big wages the year round and you can readily do the same for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. I have often made $5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Benton Harbor, Mich. 14-21-28-A-4

WANTED—1,000 teamsters, laborers, rock and tunnel men for Union Pacific railroad in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; $2.00 day up; teamsters, $30 month and board; two years' work; 2,000 miles; fare, $15.25; 500 men for C. & N. W., and C., M. & St. P. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 week; fare, $7.50; next shipment Wednesday, July 18. Railroad employers' office, 132 Calhoun street. O. M. Quick, Union Pacific R. R. Employer. 6-12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A young family horse, nice driver. Inquire at 18 Rebecca St. 13t2

FOR SALE—Route on this paper in southern part of the city. Inquire 67 Home Ave. 14-2t

FOR SALE—Four room cottage, on easy payments; price, $600, at 116 Chestnut ave. Inquire at same. 20-1ms

FOR SALE—Good residence and full lot on East Second street very desirable for home. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New seven-room house with improvements, on South Broadway. Address Box 5, this office. 22-1m

FOR SALE—Good 6-room residence on East Madison street pavement. Lot 30 feet front; a bargain. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—A desirable residence and 50 foot lot on Douglas Ave.; bargain price, confidential. W. E. Doud, over Over National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice modern cottage residence, 6 rooms; bath room and electric lights. Price, $2,300. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 50-foot corner lot and 7-room cottage; most desirable location. West Jefferson street; $2,850. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The elegant new modern residence and grounds of M. E. Beal, at 75 per cent. of cost, on account of leaving city. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Minde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National Bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 8tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern houses between Reservoir park and Williams grove, from $2,500 to $3,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well improved, lots of fruit, six miles from city; also one house and lot on Huestis avenue. R. C. Niswonger, No. 18 Harrison street. 26-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 7-room house, with an acre of ground; good well and cistern; with plenty of fruit; within two squares of Broadway. For particulars, call or address C. K. Fairfield, corner Bell and Shawnee ave. 13-3t

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Or trade. Nice residence, three or four acres of land, best of soil, best of water, all kinds of fruit. Just the place for a man wanting to garden or live an easy life. Would take good stock of groceries. Phone 589, south. 14-6t

FOR SALE—Two small brick dwellings, 230 and 232 Walton avenue; each lot 40 feet frontage; also three dwellings on Maumee avenue, opposite Concordia college; well improved; will sell cheap if taken in 30 days. Inquire at 152 Maumee avenue. L. Bechtold. 19-1m

LOST.

LOST—An open face silver watch back of the Electric Light works. Finder please return to No. 50 Taylor St. and receive reward.

LOST—Will the party who took the umbrella from 65 St. Martin street last Sunday evening please return same and confer a favor. Miss L. Jansen. 13-2t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs. 'Phone 1178, 86 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

READERS OF THE SENTINEL WHEN TAKING THEIR SUMMER VACATIONS, CAN HAVE THE PAPER SENT TO THEM FOR TEN CENTS A WEEK. THE ADDRESS WILL BE CHANGD AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Regular meeting of Union No. 155 at No. 41 West Main street, second floor.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of Association No. 196 at Shamrock hall, Main gat.

Locals—Mad Anthony hive No. 27, I. O. T. M.; Catholic Sisters No. 31.

There are rumors, now, in England, of all places, that war may drag along for two years in Boer land.

The "long man and the short man" of bad eminence in Chicago seem to have struck town, but their victim (though "short" probably does not) is to be figured in as the minor end of the combination.

With regard to the controversy over Governor Roosevelt's hat it should be remembered that the hat is not so important as what is under it. Teddy has the right to wear what he chooses, so that he does not talk under it.

Two well-known and well-to-do men of Washington city were arraigned in a police court there the other day for swearing. Both of them were overheard by policemen on the streets. One confessed he was a frequent sinner and was fined $5. The other blamed it on the weather and was released on his personal bond.

The number of British soldiers who [illegible] in South Africa and either died from disease or were invalided home was nearly seven times as large as the killed and wounded in battle. It begins to look as though the [illegible] which devoted its energies to finding ways of keeping its soldiers in good health would gain more glory than those which have no thought beyond securing more destructive arms and weapons.

Mrs. Josephine L. Moore, claiming $2,000,000 made by the dead [illegible] has secured an injunction in a New York court to restrain the administrators of the estate of Willard [illegible], deceased, from disposing of the property because of a [illegible] will that she believes is to be produced by the claimants. The death occurred just [illegible] Mrs. Moore seeks to [illegible] the validity of the will.

The population of China is variously estimated at from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000. Perhaps it is felt that a country a hundred million souls more or less, hardly worth according to western [illegible] would make [illegible] But whether the lower figure or the higher is correct, China has [illegible] for trade for some [illegible]

[illegible] Prospect between Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Herman [illegible] announcement of the [illegible] Mrs. Fish [illegible] started [illegible] which it is [illegible] try to get even, and [illegible] getting [illegible] relative [illegible] are really serious [illegible] in the affair.

[illegible] well at the heads of [illegible] National Chairman Hanna, Perry S. Heath was said [illegible] national committee and [illegible] New placed upon the na[illegible] executive committee. There [illegible] any method in this favoritism. [illegible] wants Indiana and he wants it [illegible] badly or he wants anybody [illegible] Perry S. Heath, [illegible] from [illegible] of the postoffice department [illegible] the perfection of a political [illegible] to place where he can do the most good. Harry New will [illegible] help things along. Colonel [illegible], republican candidate for governor of Indiana, was over to Cleveland two or three days ago and consulted with Chairman Hanna and must have made some effective representations of the Hoosier situation.

ABOLITION OF SWEATSHOPS.

One of the great clothing manufacturers of New York has, it is said, made a definite and well considered motion toward getting rid of the sweatshop. If his plan proves profitable it will undoubtedly be followed by other manufacturers, and it is possible this may end in a general improvement of the conditions under which ready-made clothing is now produced.

He has built, near Elizabeth, N. J., a little village, in which some six hundred workers are to be housed, while they will do their work in two factories, with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery. The work was begun about a year and a half ago and the new village is said to be nearly ready for its inhabitants. The houses may be purchased by their occupants on easy terms and it is desired that the occupants be owners in as many cases as possible. There are to be schools of various kinds, in which instruction will be given in cooking, sewing, agriculture and domestic training, and there will also be a kindergarten. The idea is something like that of the town of Pullman, but without many of the defects of that town.

The object of this manufacturer in building his new village is partly humanitarian and partly economic. He is a man who does not feel that his money is made out of the suffering and death of his fellowmen by starving and sweating them. He says of his plan:

"I am convinced that nothing short of [illegible] a new competitor can root it[the sweatshop] out. I hope I have the solution. I do not know yet whether it will pay or not. If not, then the idea is a failure. I am not anxious to get my investment back all at once, and I have decided that I will not submit to the sweatshop system in my business. There ought to be enough profit in so much [illegible] clothing to permit those who make it to lead decent, comfortable lives."

Moreover, this wise business man recognizes the fact that, other things being equal, the man who is intelligent and not overworked can do better work and more of it in a given time than the ignorant and overburdened one. He wishes to gather into his village the best of the sweatshop workers—those who are intelligent enough to recognize the advantages of country life for themselves and their children and will thus co-operate with him to make his community all it should be.

One feature of this plan indicates, more than any other, that it will succeed. It is that the villagers will be encouraged to own their houses, and will thus not be dependent upon employers for shelter.

GIFTS FOR NEW G. A. R. POST

MRS LAWTON SENDS PORTRAIT OF HER HUSBAND.

[illegible] Gavel and La Hend[illegible] Are Also Presented—Are Valued Highly.

Last night post No. 570 [illegible] Fort Wayne G. A. R. organization [illegible] its regular Friday evening [illegible] the handsome gifts which [illegible] recently [illegible] prize most highly. Easily [illegible] these in the estimation [illegible] members is a large oil portrait [illegible] the late General Henry W. Lawton, for whom the post is named, presented by the widow of the gallant soldier. It is 21x30 inches in size, reproduced from a steel plate engraving, and is enclosed in a handsome frame. Accompanying the gift was a letter from Mrs. Lawton, expressing the spirit in which the offering was made. The post responded in resolutions of thanks, and the portrait will always have the place of honor in the post rooms.

The post commander, T. [illegible] B[illegible], presented a beautiful wood battering ram, mounted on a handsome stand surmounted by a brass eagle, the ram being lettered with the name and number of the post. I. N. Metsker made the formal presentation address, and it was responded to by Mr. N. Gordon. The last of the trio of valued gifts was a gavel made from the wood of an apple tree planted by Gen. William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs, Ohio, during the Indian wars early in the present century. The gavel is the gift of Comrade Duffee.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

OVER THE STATE.

THE EVENTS OF ONE DAY IN INDIANA.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

MARION GIRL VICTIM OF A SPURIOUS MARRIAGE.

NO LICENSE WAS ISSUED

UNKNOWN MAN ENACTED ROLE OF MAGISTRATE.

Marion, Ind., July 14. Miss Marie Wise, of this city, was married Thursday night to Edward Smith, an employe of the Marion Fruit Jar company, with whom she had been keeping company for three months. The marriage ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock, being performed by a man who represented himself to be Justice of the Peace Holman, of this city. Before the marriage ceremony Smith gave the "Justice" a paper, which he represented to be the marriage license, together with a $5 bill.

The alleged justice held a Bible in his hands when he pronounced the ceremony and Miss Wise thought she was legally married. Smith left yesterday morning and did not return for dinner and Miss Wise became suspicious and went to the county clerk's office to ascertain if a license had been issued to Smith. When the clerk informed her that no license had been issued she swooned. An investigation revealed the fact that Justice Holman had not performed the marriage ceremony.

INDIANA EPWORTH LEAGUE.

South Bend, Ind., July 14. The attendance at the north biennial session of the State Epworth league is fully up to expectations. The sessions of the league are held in the First Methodist Episcopal church. The following program was carried out yesterday:

"Quiet Hour," conducted by State Secretary Henninger, of Jeffersonville.

Address by state president, O. H. Polmeir.

Appointments of the following committees:

Resolutions: Rev. Frank Tinches, Greensburg; Mattie Sparks, Indianapolis; Edna Hunter, Logansport; Rev. W. F. Switzer, Danville; C. F. Neff, Anderson; Rev. E. M. Chamberlain, Taylorsville.

Constitution: W. H. Braman, South Bend; S. H. Hoff, Indianapolis; G. W. Rhodes, Elkhart; F. G. Cox, Princeton.

Department of spiritual work, Vice President Miss Mary Dennis, of Richmond, presiding; "Our Devotional Meeting," Miss Emma Rueckert, Indianapolis; "Practical Methods of Spiritual Work," W. D. Harris, East Chicago; "Forward Movement for Missions," C. N. Vickrey, Chicago; "Relation of the League to the Church," Rev. C. H. Leeson, Fowler; "Relation of the League to the Sunday School," Albert A. Small, Anderson; "The Epworth League of the Twentieth Century," Rev. G. D. Wolf, New Albany.

Announcement of department of district conferences.

The afternoon was devoted to pleasure, sight-seeing and recreation. The attractions of South Bend were shown to the visitors. Last evening President W. H. Crawford, of Allegheny college, lectured on "Savonarola," after which there was an informal reception to the delegates.

KILLED HIS RIVAL.

Dana, Ind., July 14. Melvin Ingram was killed last night by Tot Darnall in a quarrel over a young woman, Miss Ethel Sims, to whom both were paying attentions. Mr. Ingram and Miss Sims were buggy riding, and they were overtaken at a shoo fly house near here, and Darnall dared Ingram to fight it out with the girl as a witness. There were two men with Darnall. Ingram was invited to get out of the buggy, whereupon he was struck with the knife, and as he started to run, Darnall followed, cutting him six times. Ingram managed to scramble back into the buggy. The horse started to run, but was soon caught. Ingram lived but a short time, and Darnall escaped arrest.

OPPOSE TRADING STAMPS.

Wabash, Ind., July 13. The merchants of Wabash have become tired of the trading stamp scheme, and say they will, as soon as present contracts expire, cease to give stamps to purchasers. The local trading stamp company has, in a short time, it is said, made $750 profit and placed a $2,000 redemption fund in bank. Its actual capital is about $250, and it is said to be doing business to the amount of $10,000 a year. One business man says he is spending from $75 to $100 a month for stamps and is deriving no benefit from them. The shoppers of the town demand trading stamps whenever they make a purchase. The grocers claim the narrow margins make them the greatest sufferers from the stamp nuisance.

OFFICERS OF COLORED O. E. S.

Richmond, Ind., July 14.—The Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star (colored), adjourned yesterday. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis the fourth Tuesday in June.

The officers selected were: Grand patron, B. A. Brown, Terre Haute; royal matron, Miss Fannie Lanier, of Indianapolis; associate matron, Miss Nellie Gray, of Jeffersonville; associate grand patron, W. A. McFarland, of Evansville; grand treasurer, Miss Alice Bundy, of Richmond; grand secretary, Miss Ida Harris, of Indianapolis; grand conductress, Mrs. Susie Barnes, of Marion; associate grand conductress, Mrs. L. M. Oliver, of Crawfordsville, grand sentinel, Henry Moore, of Indianapolis.

Other officers of a minor character were appointed by the grand patron. The meeting was the most successful ever held by the grand chapter.

GIFT TO WABASH COLLEGE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 14.—Wabash college received from the Fayerweather estate a specific bequest of $50,000, and was made one of the residuary beneficiaries under the will. The $50,000 was promptly paid, and as a residuary beneficiary, the college afterward received $100,000 additional. The decision of yesterday will result in the residue on the estate being divided among the several institutions named in the will, and it is estimated that Wabash college will receive about $25,000 more, making $175,000 in all from the estate. The estate has been so well managed by the executors of the will that the interest on the invested funds has paid the cost of the litigation. Before Mr. Fayerweather's death no one connected with Wabash college had ever heard of him.

NOTRE DAME IMPROVEMENTS.

Notre Dame, Ind., July 14.—Mount St. Vincent's hall, an addition to the buildings at Notre Dame university, will soon be completed, and a four-story office building will be finished by fall. A large plunge bath, the largest of any American college, seventy feet long, thirty in width and seven feet deep, with sixteen shower and needle baths, is being placed in the bath house. The new gymnasium will be fitted with two Worthington pumps, to supply the different halls, and for fire protection. Altogether, nearly $100,000 will be expended in improvements this year.

PLANTED THE TREE.

South Bend, Ind., July 14.—Richard Dorn, who died here a few days ago, was buried in a coffin made from the wood of a walnut tree that he planted. Dorn came from Ireland, and is thought to have been 100 years old when he died. He lived in Michigan for years, and there planted the walnut tree, which he watched grow for forty years. The lumber from the tree was sent to Fort Wayne, highly polished and made into a coffin. He kept it locked up for many years.

KEITH HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Evansville, Ind., July 14.—The preliminary trial of Joseph D. Keith, charged with the murder of Nora Kerr, whose nude body was found in Pigeon creek on the afternoon of April 23, was held at Boonville yesterday. The court found Keith over without bail. When the justice pronounced sentence Keith broke down and cried: "I am not guilty! God knows I am an innocent man."

SLOT MACHINES TABOOED.

Marion, Ind., July 14.—Local police authorities have stopped the operation of slot machines, after having allowed them to run with a free hand in the various hotel lobbies, saloons and other public places since the Elks' carnival, one month ago. The action is commended by citizens generally.

A DEMAND FOR HOMES.

Auburn, Ind., July 14.—Charles McClellan has let the contract for ten new residences in East Auburn, and Andrew Murphy will erect five in the southern part of the city. The construction is because of the constant demand for property.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Bluffton, Ind., July 14.—Riley Stanton, sr., seventy-five years old, while driving a team at the home of his son, west of this city, dropped dead from heart failure, superinduced by heat.

Get UNCLE SAM STAMPS.
d11-14-w11-18 25

GHOSTS ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE.

There is no doubt that a person may apparently see objects and hear words which another person close by cannot see nor hear. Such impressions are to be referred not to actually existing objects, but to the action of the subject's mind. Dr. Abercrombie tells us of one patient who could, by directing his attention to an idea, call up to sight the appropriate image or scene, though the thing called up was an object he had never seen but merely imagined. When meeting a friend in the street he could not be sure whether the appearance was his friend or a spectral illusion till he had tried to touch it and had heard the voice. Goethe saw an exact counterpart of himself advancing toward him, an experience repeated by Wilkie Collins. Sir Walter Scott relates that soon after the death of Lord Byron he read an account of the deceased poet. On stepping into the hall immediately after he saw right before him, in a standing posture, the exact representation of his departed friend, whose recollection had been so strongly brought to his imagination. After stopping a moment to note the extraordinary resemblance he advanced toward it and the figure gradually disappeared.

Some of the cases narrated by Sir David Brewster are particularly instructive. The subject was a lady (Mrs. A.) and her hallucinations were carefully studied by her husband and Sir David. On one occasion she saw her husband, as she thought, who had gone out half an hour before, standing within two feet of her in the drawing room. She was astonished to receive no response when she spoke to him. She remembered that Sir David had told her to press one eyeball with the finger when the impression of any real object would be doubled. She tried to apply the test, but the figure walked away and disappeared. The simple scientific experiment diverted her attention from the creation of her mind, and this, no longer being in sole possession, could not maintain itself and was dissolved. Another hallucination took the form of her dead sister-in-law. The figure appeared in a dress which Mrs. A. had never seen, but which had been described to her by a common friend.—Westminster Review.

A snake short-circuited the telegraph line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad recently by climbing a pole and twining his body about two wires.

THAT NEW WABASH TRAIN.

The new train, westbound, on the Wabash, leaving Fort Wayne daily at 5:50 a. m., makes many hours the fastest time and offers the best service to all points west and southwest. By taking this train you reach St. Louis at 2:00 p. m. and Kansas City the same evening at 9:30 p. m. Indianapolis is also reached at 10:20 a. m., making sure connection and fast time to all interior Indiana points. For information relative to this and other fast westbound Wabash trains telephone, either 'phone, No. 6.

12eod10t

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight.

Under and in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, passed December 21, 1865, the Adams Express company will offer at public sale at corner of Berry and Harrison streets, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday, July 28th, 1900, six hundred (600) articles, more or less, of unclaimed express freight, on which the said Adams Express company has a lien for cost and expense of carriage, storage and sale. Sale commencing at 10 a. m.

G. D. CURTIS,
Superintendent.
H. T. STAPLEFORD,
Auctioneer.
R. G. SCHRIBER,
Agent.

30,7,11,21

IMPORTANT DATE.

Thursday, Aug. 9th—Keep It in Mind.

On that date excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines to ten of the most important seashore resorts on the Atlantic coast: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Wildwood, New Jersey; Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Take your choice at only $14.50 for round trip from Fort Wayne, good for twelve days. Get particulars from John E. Ross, Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne. 30-Ju6-15-25A1

Ask for the Green Stamps. 19eodtf

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

PERUNA A REMEDY FOR FEMALE CATARRH.

MAGRUDER, YORK CO., VA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude to you for all your kindness to me. It has robbed the grave of one victim, for I was in a critical condition when I wrote you before. Thanks to you, however, my health is fully restored. I wish every young lady in our town could read your book. There would be a great deal less sickness and puny women."—Miss Bertha E. Sargent.

NAVASOTA, TEX.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I think it is time to let you know what your treatment has done for me. I am rid of that terrible trouble I had when I wrote to you. When I would stoop over I could not straighten up without the most severe pain. I am well of that, and am much better in other ways."—Mrs. F. K. F. Gille, Box 28.

OSCEOLA, MISS.

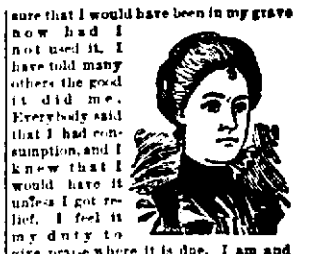
Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am sure that Peruna is one of the best medicines on the market. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Peruna."—Mrs. S. E. Becker.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am feeling much better now than I have for two years. I find Peruna to be the best medicine for female complaint, and in all cases of extreme weakness I think it is the best remedy in the world, as it has done me a great deal of good. My friends say that I am looking better now than I have for years. They want to know what I have been doing. I look so well. I tell them that Peruna did it. I hope Dr. Hartman will live many years more to help others as he did me."—Mrs. H. Bathe, 1824 Ninth street.



Every woman should have a copy of "Health and Beauty." This book contains specific instructions for the treatment and cure of female catarrh. It is illustrated and contains much information. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Have the largest and best selected stock of

Hardware

in Fort Wayne for you to select your building material from. Sherwin Williams Mixed Paints, White Lead, Threshers' Pure Boiled Oil, Varnishes, and all kinds of Paint Brushes.

s8 and 40 East Columbia Street.

ECHOES ANSWER, WHY?

[Muncie News.]

A new gas well in Madison county is producing 7,000,000 feet of natural gas in twenty-four hours. The best opinion is that the fuel will last in paying quantities fifteen or twenty years. Now, what justification can there be for beginning already to rob the people by extortionate rates upon the flimsy pretext that the gas is likely to fail?

Miss Cidelia I. Gregory, of Decatur, is a guest at the Randall.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAINS.

Commencing Sunday, July 1st, two trains will run to Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 a. m. and at 8:30 a. m. 2 tf

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3and 4.
Hours: 9 to 12, 1 to 5 Sunday: 9 to 10:30, 3 to 5 At Warsaw Monday's.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

Bicycles, Bicycle Lamps and Sundries.

Second Hand Bicycles from $1.00 up.

KATT'S OLD STAND,

84 Clinton St. -:- Opp. Postoffice.

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Cherry Stoners!
Cherry Stoners!

Screen Doors and Windows,
Rubber Hose,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Lowe Bros. Paint,
and a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

Builders' Hardware, Doors, Sash and Glass.

WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

HERE IS WHAT YOU ARE WAITING FOR!

BUY OF US AND SAVE MONEY.

WOLF & DESSAUER'S

MID-SUMMER SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE!

New, Clean and Trustworthy Merchandise at COST and Below...

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, JULY 16th,

Our Numerous patrons prove honest dealings....

And Continues until Saturday, August 4th, inclusive. Our immense stock of Fine Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Notions, Draperies, Shades, Rugs, Blankets, etc., will be sold during this sale at COST and below cost. Nothing held back. Compare the following prices with others, then judge for yourself where to do your trading.

DOMESTICS.

2 cases of light shirting calicoes, 5c quality, 3¾c yd.

2 cases of the very best satine finish light colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of medium colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of blue and white apron check gingham, worth 6c, SALE PRICE 4¾c yd.

1 case of yard-wide percale, worth 9c yard, SALE PRICE 6c yd.

Fancy dress and waist gingham at 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c yard, worth from 2c to 5c more per yard.

3 cases of light and dark outing flannel, worth 6¼c yard, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

25 pieces white pique, with colored figues, worth 12½c yard, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

All bed ticking at ACTUAL COST.

2 bales of men's shirting, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

TABLE LINENS.

10 pieces of 25c quality Turkey red table damask, SALE PRICE 18¾c yd.

Better qualities of red dramasks at COST.

10 pieces of unbleached table linen, 30c quality, SALE PRICE 23c yd.

5 pieces of 68-inch wide unbleached table linen, 45c quality, SALE PRICE 39c.

5 pieces of bleached table linen, 60c quality, SALE PRICE 47c.

10 pieces of bleached table linen, sells at 75c and 85c yard, SALE PRICE 63c yd.

NAPKINS.

100 dozen large size bleached napkins, worth $1.10 a dozen, SALE PRICE 79c a doz.

75 dozen fine quality all-linen bleached napkins, large size, worth $1.89 dozen, SALE PRICE $1.31 doz.

All other napkins at COST.

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.

5 bales of yard-wide unbleached muslin, worth 5½c yard, SALE PRICE 4½c yd.

5 bales of 6c quality, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

While they last, 3 bales each of Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom bleached muslin, worth 9c yard, SALE PRICE 7¼c yd.

Blackstone bleached muslin, worth 8c yard, SALE PRICE 6¼c yd.

20 pieces of 9-4 brown sheeting at 12½c yd.

50 pieces of best quality of brown sheeting, 9-4, worth 25c yard, SALE PRICE 18c.

9-4 bleached sheeting, worth 18c yard, SALE PRICE 14½c yd.

Best quality 9-4 bleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 20c yd.

All our ready-made sheets and pillow slips at COST.

TOWELINGS.

2 cases of bleached cotton toweling, twilled, worth 4c yard, SALE PRICE 3c yd.

1 bale of bleached linen toweling, worth 7c, SALE PRICE 5c yd.

All other towelings at COST.

TOWELS.

50 dozen all-linen huck towels, good size, regular price 12½c, SALE PRICE 3 for 25c.

50 dozen Turkish towels, good size, worth 12½ apiece, SALE PRICE 3 for 25c.

50 dozen large size huck towels, worth 20c, SALE PRICE 21c.

All other towels at COST.

BED SPREADS.

15 dozen white bed spreads, worth 65c, SALE PRICE 53c apiece.

15 dozen white bed spreads, worth 90c, SALE PRICE 71c.

All other spreads at COST.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black seamless hose, spliced heel and toe, regular value 12½c, SALE PRICE 7½c pair.

100 dozen each of ladies' fine gauge fast black seamless hose, with or without white foot, worth 21c, SALE PRICE 11c pair.

75 dozen ladies' fast black seamless hose, high spliced heel, with double sole, 25c number, SALE PRICE 19c.

Our regular 25c Wayne Knit black hose for ladies, SALE PRICE 19c.

100 dozen children's heavy rib seamless fast black hose, worth 10c, SALE PRICE 7c pair.

Children's double knee, high spliced heels, fast black seamless ribbed hose, worth 12½c a pair, SALE PRICE 3 pairs for 25c.

1 case each of children's fine rib or bicycle hose, worth 25c, SALE PRICE 17c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless high spliced heel socks, worth 12½c, SALE PRICE 9c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless socks, in tan, black or white foot, worth 10c a pair, SALE PRICE 2 pairs for 25c.

Gents' black or tan high spliced heel and double sole socks, worth 25c, SALE PRICE 16c pair.

All other hosiery at COST.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' and children's Jersey ribbed underwear, from 4c up, all at COST PRICES.

Gentlemen's fine Balbriggan underwear at 22c.

All other gents' underwear at COST PRICES.

TRIMMINGS.

All our braids, buttons, buckles, ribbon, silk, mousline de soie, veilings, etc., all at COST.

GLOVES.

A line of ladies' 2-clasp kid gloves, as good as others sell for $1.00, SALE PRICE 69c.

All other kid gloves at COST PRICE.

All ladies' black and colored silk gloves and mitts at COST.

FANCY LINENS.

In doylies, lunch cloths, tray covers, etc., all at COST.

LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, JEWELRY, FANS, ETC., all sold during sale at COST.

RIBBONS.

All our plain ribbons in satin, gros-grain, or velvet, at COST.

NOTIONS.

400 pairs of 10c shields, SALE PRICE, 7c p ir.

All twin wire stays, SALE PRICE, 10c dozen.

Tooth brushes, 15c number for 9c.

Our hair brushes, worth 35c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 cloth brushes, 40c values, for 25c.

200 combs sell at 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c.

All sizes safety pins, 5c paper.

100 yards black spool silk, for 5c.

Celluloid thimbles, SALE PRICE, 5c.

PURSES.

50 dozen ladies' 39c value purses, SALE PRICE, 21c.

200 leather Chatelaine bags, worth 39c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

UMBRELLAS.

100 gentlemen's and ladies' umbrellas, worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 45c.

100 gents' and ladies' umbrellas, 89c number, SALE PRICE, 63c.

All other umbrellas at COST PRICE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. ladies' and children's handkerchiefs, regular price 5c, 7c and 8c, SALE PRICE, 3c pair.

All other handkerchiefs at COST.

WHITE GOODS.

ALL AT COST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A line of 7c, 8c, 10c and 12½c embroideries, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

A line of machine Torchon laces, regular price 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c, SALE PRICE, choice; 5c yd.

All other laces and embroideries at COST.

LININGS.

All our cambric linings, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

All other linings and satines at COST.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

1 case of Lawn, handsome patterns, worth 7c yard, SALE PRICE, 4c.

A line of lawns and dimities, 10c value, SALE PRICE, 7c yd.

1 case of 15c quality fancy figured lawns, SALE PRICE, 9c yd.

All other wash goods at COST.

IMPORTED GINGHAMS AND MADRAS CLOTHS.

The largest line ever shown in the city; regular prices 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

100 pieces of fancy and checked dress goods, double fold, regular price, 20c and 25c yard, SALE PRICE, 9c yd.

25 pieces fancy dress goods, 40c value, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

All our other dress goods, fancy and plain, at COST PRICE.

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces of fancy figured black goods, worth 40c yard, SALE PRICE, 21c yd.

15 pieces of black cheviot, one and one-half yard wide, worth $1.00 yd, SALE PRICE, 73c yd.

Your choice of all our $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 black crepons, SALE PRICE, 79c yd.

VELVETS.

ALL SOLD AT COST.

CORSETS.

R. and G., SALE PRICE, 75c.

W. B., SALE PRICE, 75c.

American Lady, SALE PRICE, 75c.

H. A. P., SALE PRICE, 75c.

P. N., SALE PRICE, 75c.

H. and H., SALE PRICE, 75c.

Ferris Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.

Jackson Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.

Cresco, SALE PRICE, 75c.

All other Corsets at COST.

MACKINTOSHES.

All ladies' and children's mackintoshes at COST.

ARTICLES AT COST.

Ladies' wrappers, silk, wool and cotton petticoats, dressing sacks, infants' slips, ladies' waists, etc., all at COST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We are agents for the Eagle brand by far the best line made in this country; all will be sold at COST.

JACKETS—SKIRTS.

All ladies thinking of buying anything in this line should not fail to take advantage of this sale, for we will sell you a first-class tailored garment for less money than other stores ask you for cheap sweat-shop tailored garments.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

ALL SOLD AT COST.

BLANKETS—COMFORTERS.

This is a good opportunity to buy what you need for next winter in this line. During sale at COST.

GENTS' UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.

As good a shirt as you can buy for 63c elsewhere, during SALE at 43c.

Our regular 75c shirt at 64c.

All gents' night gowns at COST.

PILLOWS.

Porch and hammock pillows, 50c quality for 29c.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST

All children's hats and caps, all boys' and gents' suspenders, all yarns.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

All 12½c dotted and figured Swisses and embroidered muslins, at 10c.

All figured and cotton Swisses, embroidered muslins, Grenadines, that sold at 15c, at 12½c.

All Swisses, madras, fish nets, Grenadines, embroidered netting in Tambour and Brussels, point de esprit and all other curtain material will be sold at COST in our CLEARANCE SALE.

All cretones, fancy denims, silkolines and batistes that sold at 12½c, go at 10c.

All fancy figured denims and satines that sold at 20c, go at 15c.

Fancy tapestry furniture covering in all colors, regular price 50c per yard, will be sold during this SALE at 38c.

100 pairs lace curtains in white and ecru, regular price $1.25, SALE PRICE, 91c.

75 pairs lace curtains in white and cream, regular price $1.75, SALE PRICE, $1.21.

200 pairs lace and ruffled curtains, regular price, $2.00, SALE PRICE, $1.38.

Tapestry curtains, full length and full width, worth $3.00, SALE PRICE, $2.30.

6-4 tapestry and chenille table covers, regular price, 89c, SALE PRICE, 63c.

Large size moquette rugs, elegant patterns, regular price $2.50, will be sold in this SALE at $1.95.

Large size Smyrna rugs, regular price $1.50, CLEARANCE SALE price, $1.11.

All our white and colored fur rugs, large size, will be sold in this SALE at HALF PRICE.

1,000 window shades with spring rollers, worth 15c, at 10c.

SILKS--

Every lady in the city should take advantage of this cost sale price on our line of black and colored silks, which consists of the largest and finest line carried in Northern Indiana. . . . . .

Black Taffetas.

21 1-2 inch Black Taffeta, worth 79c yd., Sale Price 56c yd.
21 inch Black Taffeta, worth 90c yd., Sale Price 65c yd.
21 1-2 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.25 yd., Sale Price 90c yd.
25 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.40 yd., Sale Price $1.12 1-2 yd.
23 inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed worth $1.65 yd., Sale Price $1.33 yd.

Satin Duchess, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Black Silks

95 yds. of Black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.40 yd., Sale Price $1.09 yd.
110 yds. of Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.75 yd., Sale Price $1.33 yd.
90 yds. Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $2.00 yd., Sale Price $1.44 yd.
125 yds. of Black Gros Grain, guaranteed worth $1.35 yd., Sale Price $1.05 yd.

Plain Colored China, Taffeta and Fancy Silks.

All our best quality Colored Taffetas, sold for 85c and 90c yd., Sale Price 73c yd.
All our Colored China Silk, 50c and 60c quality, Sale Price 43c yd.
All other Fancy and Plain Silks at cost and below.
Perspiration-Proof and guaranteed Water-Proof Black China Silk, for sale only by us: 59c quality for 50c; 75c quality for 65c; $1.00 quality for 83c yd.

ARTICLES SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

All our ladies' and children's parasols, ladies' and misses' tailor made suits, ladies' shirt waists, ladies' wash dress skirts, fancy novelty dress patterns, ladies' leather belts, ladies' fancy neckwear, fancy ribbons, etc. No lady should fail to visit our store daily during this sale, and every lady knows that we give the greatest money-saving sales given in the city. (No stamps given or any goods charged at sale prices.)

WOLF = & = DESSAUER,

70 AND 72 CALHOUN STREET.

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
A QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR
SICK-HEADACHE
Dizziness, Malaria
AND LA GRIPPE
JOHNSON'S
STOMACH TABLETS
One Gives Relief—Makes Sick People Well.
No purging, pain or inconvenience. Clear the complexion, increase the appetite, tone the entire system. A sure cure for Depression of Spirits, Nervousness and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles. Large Pkg. 10 CENTS, (25 Tablets) by mail for five cent stamps.
For Sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading Druggists.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

Do Your Teeth Need Attention?
Now is the time. We are giving reductions on all kinds of dental work during the hot months.

You May Need a Plate
Our ZYLONITE (something fine) the lightest, thinest, most comfortable plate made. Is cooling to the mouth and guaranteed not to break.
Teeth Without Plates
Broken down teeth and old roots we can restore to beauty and usefulness by the above methods. Call and see samples of our work.
All Work Warranted.
Arcade Dental Parlors,
7 Arcade.
BURKET & BAKER.
'Phone 627. Open evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND DEEP PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

Why try to stick things with something that doesn't stick? Buy MAJOR'S CEMENT; you know it sticks. Nothing breaks away from it. Stick to MAJOR'S CEMENT. Buy once, you will buy forever. There is nothing as good, don't believe the substitutes.
MAJOR'S RUBBER and MAJOR'S LEATHER.
Two separate compounds. Use both. Insist on having them. ESTABLISHED 1876.
25 and 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.
MAJOR CEMENT CO., NEW YORK CITY.

DR. S. H. HAVIGH,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
22 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.

Screen Doors—
Screen Windows, Wire Cloth, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Filters,
—AT—
Rock Bottom Prices
—AT—
F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun Street,
Old 'phone 600. New 'phone 804.

BEAT HAYMAKERS

HARPER ALLOWED THEM TO MAKE FOUR HITS.

HOOSIERS' ERRORLESS GAME

MANSFIELD'S ERRORS WERE ALL VERY COSTLY.

KRUEGER'S GREAT FIELDING

WHEELING LOST AND DAYTON AND TOLEDO WON.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dayton	47	24	.662
Toledo	43	30	.589
Fort Wayne	43	33	.566
Wheeling	38	30	.559
Columbus	30	40	.429
New Castle	32	43	.427
Mansfield	29	39	.426
Youngstown	23	46	.333

Jack Harper was given perfect support by the Fort Waynes in the game at Mansfield yesterday and as a result the Hoosiers are credited with one more victory. The Haymakers solved Harper's curves for four hits and only one of them ecunted in the run-getting. Quinn led off in the first inning by getting a base on balls and was sacrificed to second by Beecher. Truby's two-bagger scored him with the only run of the game for his team. Thereafter Harper was an enigma, which could not be analyzed. A youngster named From, who has been twirling for Hiram college, was given a trial by Manager Lowney and he did fairly well, allowing eight singles. The hits were scattered and not a run was earned. Law's error in the first inning gave Fort Wayne a run and in the sixth Truby fumbled with one out and one man on base, when a double play should have been made. Lowney then made a wild throw and three Hoosiers trickled over the plate. Babb was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth and scored on Lowney's second error. The feature of the game was the wonderful fielding of Krueger at short. Score:

MANSFIELD.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinn, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0
Beecher, lf	3	0	0	1	1	1
Law, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	1
Truby, 2b	2	0	2	1	3	1
Belt, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Fox, c	3	0	0	6	0	0
McVey, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lowney, ss	3	0	1	1	7	2
From, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	1	4	27	14	5

FORT WAYNE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brashear, 1b	5	0	1	15	0	0
Krueger, ss	4	1	1	2	8	0
Letcher, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Belden, lf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Babb, 3b	2	2	1	0	3	0
Holly, 2b	3	0	2	3	3	0
Bergen, c	3	0	0	2	1	0
Harper, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	5	8	*26	17	0

*Out on bunts.

By Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mansfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—5

Two-base hit Truby. Double plays Quinn to Lowney to Law; Hollingsworth to Krueger to Brashear, 2. Sacrifice hits Beecher, Bergen Krueger. Stolen base—Miller. Base on balls Off From, 3; off Harper, 2. Struck out By Harper, 2. Hit by pitcher—Babb, Truby. Time 1:15. Umpire Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	42	24	.636
Chicago	36	31	.537
Pittsburg	37	32	.536
Philadelphia	36	32	.529
Cincinnati	34	35	.493
St. Louis	30	35	.462
Boston	29	36	.446
New York	22	41	.349

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New York, 14; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 23; Pittsburg, 8.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES

DAYTON, 1; NEW CASTLE, 0.

New Castle, Pa., July 14. Score:

New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Hits—New Castle, 3; Dayton, 7. Errors—New Castle, 1; Dayton, 1. Batteries—Thomas and Graffius; Moore and Donahue.

COLUMBUS, 7; WHEELING, 3.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 14.—Score.

Wheeling	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Columbus	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	*		—7

Hits—Wheeling, 9; Columbus, 9. Errors—Wheeling, 3; Columbus, 2. Batteries—Pardee and Bitter; Wolf and Beville.

TOLEDO, 4; YOUNGSTOWN, 2.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 14.—Score:

Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Toledo	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Hits—Youngstown, 4; Toledo, 11. Errors—Youngstown, 0; Toledo, 3. Batteries—Crowe and Murphy; Butler and Hannaford.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	43	30	.589
Indianapolis	40	30	.571
Milwaukee	41	32	.562
Cleveland	36	34	.514
Detroit	33	39	.458
Minneapolis	34	41	.453
Kansas City	35	43	.449
Buffalo	30	43	.411

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 4.
Minneapolis, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
Buffalo, 10; Kansas City, 2.

BATTING AVERAGES.

The erstwhile heavy hitters on the Fort Wayne team have taken a terrible tumble during the last two weeks and Krueger is the only one in the team to maintain his average anywhere near the pace he has been going during the season. Belden, Miller and Letcher have taken a big slump, but the two first named are still a few points above the .300 mark. Another week like the ones just passed and Krueger alone will be above the charmed mark. Letcher has fallen below .300, but a batting streak in three or four games will again put him up. Brashear has gained and he can easily climb over the .300 mark if he maintains his batting of the past fortnight. Belden and Babb are the only players who have participated in every game. Here are the averages, including yesterday's game:

	G.	A.B.	H.	Pct.
Krueger	74	292	96	.329
Belden	76	297	92	.310
Miller	67	273	84	.308
Letcher	73	317	94	.296
Brashear	75	317	91	.287
Babb	76	259	68	.263
Hol'gsw'th	75	271	70	.258
Bergen	73	278	64	.230
Fricken	19	51	12	.222
Harper	21	63	12	.190
Swaim	25	74	11	.163
Jones	11	31	5	.161
Robbins	1	3	0	.000

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Manager Strobel has signed Arndt, who has been playing third for South Pend for several seasons.

Dayton has now won ten consecutive games and if some team will kindly "throw 'em down" the Inter-State managers will all return thanks.

The South Waynes will go to Celina, Ohio, and play a game of ball tomorrow. McQuire and Tieman will form the battery for the South Waynes.

Another great game was played in Cincinnati yesterday, Phillips outpitching Jones. The only run of the game was scored by the Reds in the tenth inning.

Flood is out of the game for Cleveland and Vlox is playing second base. It is possible that Flood has not been making good recently and is on the bench for a lay-off.

The Mansfield papers speak well of the Fort Wayne team and the games they play against the Haymakers. The Mansfield team plays more great games in a season than any other two teams in the Inter-State league.

The Youngstowns will play the Fort Waynes at League park tomorrow and an effort is being made to have Guese do the pitching for the visitors. Ream and Kleinow may be in the points for the Fort Waynes.

Buck Ewing has been deposed from the management of the New Yorks and is succeeded by George Davis, the great shortstop. Buck never was much of a manager, but he was "hail fellow well met," and had thousands of friends throughout the country.

Youngstown will play one game and then the two teams will go to Youngstown to play a series of three games, beginning Monday. The Fort Waynes will then go to New Castle for three games and return home to play New Castle on July 22.

The Shamrocks will go to Chicago at 2:30 in the morning over the Nickel Plate. In the morning the team will play the Chicago Cranes, with Quinn and Braden doing the battery work for the Shamrocks. In the afternoon, against the Chicago Maroons, the crack colored nine, Robbins and O'Meara will form the battery.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE
Garments to order. Full line of cloths for summer wear. G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry. Phone 510. 27-tf

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 14.—Marked weakness was developed in the wheat market shortly after the opening today. Initial prices for September were unchanged to ½c lower at 70½c, with little pressure to sell at first. But the closing decline of 7/8d at Liverpool, and more and especially an estimate of the crop of from 135,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels for the Dakotas and Minnesota, with perfect weather conditions inthat section for repairing the drought damage, soon brought a flood of selling orders.

Sept. broke rapidly at 77⅞c. Covering caused a rally to 78¼c, but the market immediately reacted to 78c. Chicago receipts were 86 cars, 28 of contract grade. Northwest receipts were 244 cars, compared with 137 last week and 611 a year ago.

The market closed weak, Sept. at 77⅞c, aftertouching 77¼@77⅛c.

Corn opened strong. Drought conditions still prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska, and complaints of serious damage began to come in. Sept. opened ½@¾c higher at 41⅜@⅝c, sold at 41⅝@⅞c and broke to 41¼c. Receipts were 663 cars.

Sept. touched 41¼c, but rallied to 41⅞c at the close on renewed damage reports.

Oats were fairly active and strong the market being entirely under the influence of corn. Local receipts were 165 cars.

Sept. opened ⅛@¼c higher at 24⅛@⅜c and sold at 24⅛@¼c.

Provisions were extremely quiet, with scalping operations constituting the bulk of the trading. The tone was a trifle easier, reflecting the slight decline in the hog market.

Sept. pork opened 5c lower at $12.50½ and declined to $12.52½.

Sept. lard opened unchanged at $6.92½ and eased off to $6.87½.

Sept. ribs opened 2½c lower at $6.97½ and sold at $6.95.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 76⅝c; Aug., 77c; Sept., 77⅞c.

Corn—July, 33⅛c; Aug., 41c; Sept., 41⅛c.

Oats—July, 23⅞c; Aug., 24¼c; Sept., 24⅞c.

Pork—July, $12.19; Sept., $12.55.

Lard—July, $6.80; Sept., $6.87½@90; Oct., $6.90@92½; Nov., $6.87½@90.

Ribs—July, $6.87½; Sept., $6.95; Oct., $6.95.

Flax—Cash, $1.30; Sept., $1.42; Oct., $1.35.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 14.—Cattle—receipts, 150; nominally steady; good to prime steers, $5.10@5.70; poor to medium, $4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.65; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.60@4.45; calves, $4.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.15@5.00; Texas grass fed steers, $3.40@4.10; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; tomorrow, 33,000; left over, 3,327. Opened steady, closing weak to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.45; good to choice, heavy, $5.20@5.45; rough, heavy, $5.10@5.15; light, $5.25¼@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.40.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 14.—It was difficult to discern the tendency of the opening stock market, owing to the small number of transactions and the narrowness of the fluctuations. There was no change in excess of a quarter in any important stock.

Interest was so narrow that any attempt to move prices caused sharp changes without exchanging much stock. In sugar a decline of a point was effected with little difficulty, while American tobacco gained a similar amount with as much ease. Railroad stocks did not vary to any extent either way.

The market drifted downward a fraction and then rallied in spots on the bank statement. Dealings were so small as to have no significance. The closing was intensely dull and irregular at small net changes.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 14.—Butter—Receipts, 1,138 packages; steady; creamery, 16½@18c; current packed factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,744 packages; firm; large, white, 9⅛@9⅜c; large, colored, 9⅛@9⅜c; small, white, 9⅛@9⅜; small, colored, 9⅛@9⅜c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,925 packages; firm; western at mark, 12@13½c; average lots, western, loss off, 13c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 9¼c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 14.—Money on call nominal. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@7⅛ for demand and at $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85 and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½@4⅝; silver certificates, 61¼@62½c; bar silver, 61⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48¼c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 14.—State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. Government bonds steady.

Refunding 2s, when is. reg	103¼
Refunding 2s, when is. coupon	103⅛
U. S. 2s, registered	100
U. S. 3s, registered	108½
U. S. 3s, coupon	109½
U. S. 4s, registered (new)	134
U. S. 4s, coupon (new)	134
U. S. 4s, registered (old)	114½
U. S. 4s, coupon (old)	114½
U. S. 5s, registered	113½
U. S. 5s, coupon	113½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 14.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, in	$4,309,950
Loans, dec	1,654,900
Specie, in	4,386,700
Legal tenders, in	394,300
Deposits in	1,040,300
Circulation, in	286,800

The banks now hold $19,960,125 in excess of the 25 per cent. legal requirement.

WIVES TIRED OF HUSBANDS

TWO OF THEM ASK FOR A LEGAL SEPARATION.

Cruel and Inhuman Treatment Alleged in Each Complaint—Court Notes.

In the superior court this morning Colerick & Thomas filed two complaints for divorce, the plaintiffs in each case being wives.

Louise Smethers alleges that she was married to James K. Smethers on January 9, 1900, and separated July 11. She alleges that the defendant has been cruel and inhuman in his treatment of her and is possessed of a vicious and uncontrollable temper and becomes angry without cause. It is also alleged that he calls her vile names and uses improper language. Judge Vesey granted an order restraining the Nickel Plate railway from paying wages to defendant and also restraining the Hamilton bank from paying to him money on deposit in that institution. Plaintiff also asks that her maiden name, Louise Klopfenstein, be restored.

Sophie Hayes petitions for a divorce from Joseph Hayes, also alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. She claims that defendant struck her, kicked and choked her and called her vile names, falsely accusing her of intimacy with other men. She asks for the custody of the children and for a sum sufficient to maintain them.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Vesey will hear final arguments in the case of White vs. Godfrey next Monday.

In the superior court the case of Swift vs. Parker has been dismissed.

Charles B. Egg sues Albert Mill for $150 on judgment. Colerick & Thomas are plaintiff's attorneys.

A man named Miller is on trial in Justice France's court this afternoon charged with cruelty to animals. He lives at No. 7 Clark street and next to him resides Mrs. Fred Metsch, who owns a dog which she keeps tied. Two of Miller's children teased the brute yesterday and finally the dog bit one of the children on the thumb. When Miller returned home he procured a revolver and fired eight bullets into the canine, failing to kill it. He then used an axe and the dog isn't dead yet. The affidavit is the result of this attacks on the canine.

THE HORSE SALE

Of the season will be held at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Stock Yards, Fort Wayne, Ind., beginning at 10 a. m. Tuesday, July 17.

150 MONTANA HORSES.

Seventy-five head of one and two year old, and seventy-five driving and general purpose horses. All good size, heavy bone and well bred. These colts are all sired by the best bred English sires, Percheron, Normans and Belgium horses, and when matured will make horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds.

Six month time given to all purchasers giving bankable note bearing six per cent. interest. Five per cent. per annum off for cash.

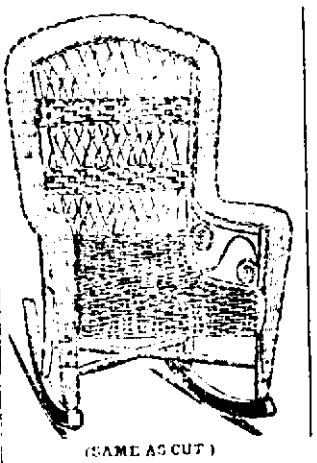
25t-W1t BEERY & LYNCH.

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

Tennessee cotton planters keep turkeys to destroy the grasshoppers, which would otherwise ruin the cotton.

A BIG SCOOP IN—
RATTAN ROCKERS


(SAME AS CUT)

100 of these Rattan Parlor Rockers, full rool; exceptional value; will go on sale
Monday
(SAME AS CUT)
$2.85

Come early.
They will not last long at this price.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.,
166 Calhoun Street.

HIS NEW PIN.

Say, Sam, how does yo' leik mah new pin?
Sam—Looks laik a mule dun kicked yo' an' lef' his shoe in yo' chest.

JUDGE WANTED TO KNOW.

Judge Finn, of the First municipal court, New York, is one of the coolest poker players on Manhattan Island. A case was before him the other day in which the defendant refused to pay a poker debt of $92. The judge asked what poker was, and five lawyers, with all of whom he has often played, diffidently opined that it was played with cards. "Is it a game of chance?" inquired the court. "That depends altogether on how good a player the other fellow is," answered one of the lawyers, mildly. After much consultation the court gave a verdict for plaintiff.

AN "OFFICIAL SET."

From several private letters recently received from Paris it appears that this year there is an "official American" set, in which Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are the central spirits; an exposition set, in which Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck are conspicuous; and quite out of all this are the various little coteries of Americans who have lived abroad for a number of years, and who are affiliated with many of the families of the nobless by marriage.

HE COULDN'T TELL.

Argument by analogy or hypothetical case is often dangerous. A very stately and dignified clergyman used to tell a story illustrative of the risk of this method. One of his parishioners was much addicted to drink, and one night the vicar met him coming home in such a condition that he remonstrated with him on the spot, and by way of clinching his argument asked: "What would you say if you were to see me reeling down the road in a state of hopeless intoxication?" The offender appeared to be deeply impressed and answered fervently: "I wouldn't tell a soul, sir."

MADE DEEP IMPRESSION.

What must or ought to have made the deepest impression so far upon the Cuban teachers who have just arrived in Boston to get some good American education at Harvard was the difference in the means of getting to and leaving the transport upon which they made the ocean journey. From their homes scattered through the island they had to reach Havana by native vehicles of some primitive form, illustrative of the condition of Cuba; on leaving the ship they were placed in special trolley cars of the latest pattern and taken to Cambridge in about twenty minutes.

The Uganda railway already has a length of over 300 miles. The rolling stock includes 92 locomotives and 942 cars.

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure you. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

His Terrible Cough.

Few things are so depressing and weakening as a constant cough. Few things are as discouraging as a cough that will not yield to treatment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs when all other medicines fail, because it is more than a cough medicine. The cough is but a symptom. "Discovery" makes new and pure blood, heals the inflamed tissues, and gives the body the needed strength to throw off disease. It cures the cough by curing the cause of the cough. There is no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic in the "Discovery."

"I had a terrible cough which stuck to me, over a year ago and I did not dare to stand, or even to sing as I usually would," writes Mr. I. M. Kerr, of Lynnville, Warren Co., Ind. "I claimed I never was cured by a cough of yours, and I think I used a bottle of your unrivalled Golden Medical Discovery. In fact I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, gives it and STRENGTH, carries the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a perfect flow of nerve power and vitality to every part of the body. It is the great remedy for men and women who have lost their nerve power and are impotent. Its influence is immediate and wonderful. Its quick action made sensational cures of chronic cases that have withstood all other treatment. Bar-Ben will work wonders, as it should to give it a name. 50 cts. & $1.00; by mail, 62c. & $1.12. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address BARTON AND BENSON, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Sold only by the following druggists:

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St.

A. C. GOCKE,
96 Broadway.

H. J. REVERFORDEN,
286 Calhoun St.

WEIFEL'S PHARMACY,
314 S. Hanna St.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF....

Golf Sticks, Tennis Rackets, and Golf and Tennis Balls.

WE HAVE THE BEST LINE OF HAMMOCKS IN THE CITY.

LEHMAN BOOK AND NEWS CO.
81 Calhoun Street.

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

BOILER GAVE WAY

FEARFUL EXPLOSION ON THE MUNCIE ROAD.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF CREW

ENGINEER'S LEG FRACTURED FIREMAN UNHURT.

BOILER SPLIT WIDE OPEN FROM THE SMOKE STACK TO THE FIRE BOX.

Engine No. 27, which was hauling northbound passenger train No. 42, on the Lake Erie and Western road, due here at 10:25 o'clock last night, exploded her boiler at 6:30 o'clock, completely wrecking the front of the locomotive and severely injuring Robert Kelley, of this city, the engineer. The accident happened at Beeson's station, five miles out from Connersville, and the concussion was so terrific that it was heard for miles, and soon drew a big crowd to the scene. The boiler was split from the front end to the firebox and the top and one side were torn completely loose and portions carried over a mile away. Up to noon today the sand dome and engine bell had not been found, though a search was made for over a mile in the direction in which they were supposed to have gone.

The force of the explosion drove a small lever at the feet of the engineer back with such force that it struck and splintered the shin bone of Mr. Kelley's right leg, but luckily did not fracture the bone entirely. He was able to come here on the train and is now at his home at the corner of Barthold and Third streets. Otto Smenner, the fireman, who remained in the cab, escaped injury, and aside from a pretty good shaking up by the sudden stop of the train, the crew and passengers were also uninjured. When the explosion occurred the air brakes on the train were set tightly and the engine broke loose and ran ahead a hundred feet, but did not leave the tracks. The engine was apparently all right when it left Connersville and the cause of the explosion is a mystery which will never be solved.

An engine on a local freight train was sent to relieve the cripple and bring the passenger train into this city, arriving here at 2:40 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Kelley has been unfortunate in his railway life, having been in other accidents. About two and a half years ago he was bringing the same train north, when through an error of the operator at the crossing tower just west of the city, his train was thrown from the tracks and he was caught in such manner that a stream of hot water and steam poured over and burned his limbs and feet in a most shocking manner. From this injury he was confined for many months and for awhile it was feared he could not recover. He got well however, and has been at work nearly a year since. Mr. Kelley has had a vast experience in running an engine and is considered one of the best engineers in the employe of the company.

Master Mechanic Mitten went down to Beeson this morning to examine the locomotive and to determine if possible the cause of the wreck.

WOODMEN'S EXCURSION.

A committee, of which Jacob Bill is chairman, was appointed by Edwards camp of Woodmen last night to confer with the Lake Erie and Western officials concerning an excursion to Anderson, Ind., on August 21, the date appointed for the state log rolling. There is an unusual interest being taken in the log rolling this year, and if satisfactory rates can be secured an immense excursion will be gotten up. Last night Edwards camp elected its delegates to the log rolling, included in the list being the following gentlemen: M. S. Willson, Fred Ketker, Jacob Bill, Marion Johnson, Henry Hohman, John Brunskill, William A. Lichtenwalter and Fred W. Stolte.

BIG ENGINE OUTPUT.

The week ending today was remarkable in the number of engines repaired and turned out of the Pennsylvania shops in this city, there being seven. They were Nos. 109, 131, 139, 184, 268, 269 and 282. During the same period there were taken in for repairs engines 260, 252, 332, 407, 402, 420, 283 and 282. No. 109 is the shop switch engine and the others are road engines.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

The following communication from the electric light works was sent to The Sentinel this morning, and no doubt it will meet with a hearty response from the Pittsburg firemen's base ball team: "The Electric Light base ball team accepts the challenge of the Pennsylvania firemen's base ball team and wish to know when and where such game can be played. The Light's team is the champion shop team in the city and is ready to meet all comers, the more the better. We would like a game with the Fort Wayne Drug Company base ball team, who claim to have beaten us. The team they beat Saturday last was not the shop team, but the office team. Address, Thomas Quinn, manager, or Nelson Bucher, captain, care Electric works."

SETTING UP THE MACHINERY.

The foundation for the immense trip hammer in the addition to the Bass blacksmith shop is finished and a portion of the machinery was placed yesterday and today. It will be ready for operation probably next week, when another gang of 'smiths will be employed.

FALLING PRICES HURT TRADE.

The decline in the price of iron and steel, and particularly boiler material, has a tendency to stop sales temporarily and some of the establishments engaged in building boilers are getting short on orders. Contemplating purchasers are holding off in the hope that prices will recede still farther, but this is hardly possible. There are many contracts to let just as soon as the parties interested are satisfied that prices have reached the minimum point.

NIAGARA EXCURSION.

The Nickel Plate is the first to announce a Niagara Falls excursion from this territory, which will occur on August 14. District Passenger Agent C. A. Asterlin says it will be one of the largest excursion parties the company ever took out of this part of the country. He bases his opinion upon the inquiries he is receiving from people who contemplate the trip. The Nickel Plate appears to be getting its full measure of passenger business hereabouts now. Last night the transportation committees of Sion S. Bass post and Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R., notified Mr. Asterlin that those posts would make the Nickel Plate their official route to the encampment.

COMING FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Several hundred people from Indianapolis will be Fort Wayne's guests tomorrow. The Lake Erie and Western will run an excursion from the capital and the train is due to arrive here at 11 o'clock. Agent Liggett has been informed that the crowd will be larger than any of the similar events of the season so far, providing the weather is pleasant.

JOE GASKINS HURT.

Joseph Gaskins, fireman for Passenger Engineer T. H. Gould, of the Pittsburg, had a hand severely burned last night, while en route from Chicago to Fort Wayne on No. 38. A journal on the engine became overheated and while endeavoring to remedy the difficulty Mr. Gaskins spilled some hot oil on his hand. The injury is most painful, but will not result in permanent injury.

KERR MURRAY EXCURSION.

The employes of the Kerr Murray works are at Rome City today, enjoying an outing with their families. The special train which bore them to the resort consisted of five coaches and a baggage car and it carried 268 people. A number of excursionists missed the special train and were taken to Rome City on the regular, No. 7. Barner's orchestra accompanied the excursionists and is furnishing music for dancing at the resort. Another event is a ball game between teams headed by Charles Remmert and Jacob Steib, with William D. Bierbeck as umpire.

GETTING READY FOR TRACK.

Carpenter Foreman Henry Heneck, of the Rea Foundry and Machine works, has the large red barn on the lot recently purchased from the Standard Wheel company removed to the westward about fifty feet. It stood upon the right-of-way of the proposed switch which is to run up Virginia street to the blacksmith shop coal bins and the machine shop. The tracks will probably be laid next week, as the grading has been completed with the exception of that portion which had been occupied by the barn.

CAPTAIN MAY SICK.

The Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, contains the following concerning a gentleman who a few years ago was a frequent visitor at this city and who was well known to every man connected with the transportation department of all the Fort Wayne railways: "The friends of the venerable Capt. Frank D. May, retired traveling passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railway company, will regret to learn of his serious illness at the May farm, south of Somerset, Ohio. Captain May has reached the ripe age of 88 years and has been in active service in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania company for over forty years, and is the oldest traveling passenger agent in America. The captain is also said to be the oldest surviving printer west of the Allegheny mountains."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. Schwenk left yesterday for Richmond, Ind., on business for the electric company.

Thomas Quivey, of the Pittsburg freight house, has gone to Chicago to visit a few days.

Pittsburg Engineer D. F. Campbell is taking a lay off to attend to private business.

Lincoln Johnson, who was injured on the Fourth, reported for duty at the electric works this morning.

J. Esch has been transferred from the lumber yards to Martin Kramer's gang in the iron yards of the Pittsburg.

In the month of June the Indiana Car Service association handled 19,325 cars, with average detention 1.61 days.

B. F. Olds has returned from South Haven, Mich., where he spent two weeks installing an electric light plant.

The Southern Indiana people say that their passenger trains will be running into the union station at Terre Haute by September 1.

Stewart Rohrer, of the electric works, left this morning for Chillicothe, Ohio, to do some repair work on an electric lighting plant.

Bert Keplinger, of the main offices of the electric works, will leave tomorrow for Canton, Ohio, where he will spend a week with his brothers.

H. William Meyers, foreman of the Bass machine shop, has returned from a business trip to Muskegon, Mich., which consumed two or three days.

On Tuesday the Vandalia ran a Sunday school excursion from Brazil to Paris, Ill., of twenty-four cars in two sections, carrying over 1,200 people.

Up to yesterday the space in fifty-two Pullman sleeping cars had been engaged for the Pennsylvania's Atlantic City excursion, which does not take place until August 16.

Machinist F. G. Olds has taken a leave of absence from the Pittsburg shops to look after the voluntary relief department, of which he is one of the members of the advisory board.

Anthony Girard, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, left this afternoon for Crestline, Ohio, where his wife has been visiting for the past week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Girard will return home early next week.

David L. Haner, who died in Richmond, Ind., on Tuesday, aged eighty-four years, was one of the contractors who built the Panhandle line from Cincinnati to Richmond and thence to Chicago.

E. J. Ward has been appointed division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Wichita. Some years ago Mr. Ward was employed in a clerical position on an Indiana road.

The third game of ball between the Pittsburg firemen and brakemen occurred yesterday and resulted in a victory for the former. The firemen are now open to challenge from the amateur field.

Frank Enslen has returned from the west, where he spent six weeks in visiting friends in Nebraska, Kansas and other states. He is an engineer and will soon resume his duties on the Pittsburg road.

Mrs. D. C. Potts, who had been visiting friends out of the city for some time, returned home yesterday and in honor of the arrival Mr. Potts, who is a Nickel Plate trainman, is taking a brief absence from his duties on the road.

Official denial is made of the recent report that J. H. McConnell has resigned the position of superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific system. Mr. McConnell has been with the Union Pacific a number of years.

Indianapolis Journal: "A. S. Holt, Pacific coast agent of the Pennsylvania lines, who was so severely injured while riding a wheel last Sunday, and probably fatally hurt, before going to California represented the Grand Rapids and Indiana in this territory."

A peculiar acid distilled from coal, when soaked with rain, is eating into the metal of the steel cars and causes such rapid corrosion that it is feared the steel may be ruined in time. This new destructive agent will make steel cars less popular than they would be otherwise.

The absentee list at the Pittsburg car shop this morning contains the following new names, all the owners being sick: J. H. Beitzell, J. Kaiser, J. Richard, A. Throckmorton, C. Traubaugh and C. Stenger. F. C. W. Meyers, of the same shop, is taking a day off to attend to some private affairs.

It is announced that the trains of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will be running into Clinton, Iowa, by July 15. The company has built a new line across the Illinois river to Mendota, and from there to Clinton has bought from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy a half interest in its tracks.

Joseph Kirk, T. E. Brady and Nelson Monsler have been given positions in the Kerr Murray works.

J. V. Costigan, clerk at the electric works, and his wife and son are the guests of relatives at Rome City.

Brakeman J. W. Weigel, who had been enjoying a few days' rest, resumed his duties on the road yesterday.

George Caid, foreman of carpenters in the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Garrett, Ind., is the guest of William Martin.

Pittsburg Fireman J. M. Roush is visiting friends in Middlepoint, Ohio, and will probably remain there a week or two.

David Calhoun and Thomas Hughes have returned from Derby, Pa., where they were erecting a gas plant for the Kerr Murray works.

H. J. Meyers, a cabinetmaker at the Pittsburg shops, had the index finger of his left hand injured yesterday and will be off duty awhile.

Mrs. John Wells is quite sick and on this account her husband, who is a Nickel Plate fireman, has been unable to work for a few days.

Henry Jones, the veteran Pittsburg passenger engineer, who had been enjoying a ten days' rest, reported for duty on the road this morning.

James Quinn, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is suffering from an attack of malarial fever, and is still unable to work. He has been off duty about a month and is quite anxious to get back in the shop.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan and no home in Fort Wayne contains more genuine happiness than does the home of that jolly couple. The little fellow weighs twelve pounds and he is the first heir. Mr. Logan is a machinist, working in the Fort Wayne Iron works.

Nicholas Clusserath has returned from a trip abroad, much improved in health, and in a few days will resume his office, that of timekeeper at the east shops. While over the sea he visited the scenes of his boyhood in Germany and renewed acquaintances that had been broken for years. He also visited the exposition at Paris.

Contractor Henry Mollett this morning commenced the erection of a house on Union street and Contractor William Whitfield commenced work upon a house at No. 26 Swinney avenue. There are a number of other houses in progress of erection in the city and all the contractors and carpenters have about all the work they can attend to.

Railroads centering in Chicago are making preparations to handle the crowds expected at the time of the Grand Army encampment. Representatives of some of the railroads says their capacity will be taxed to the utmost to care for the visitors, especially from the western states. Lines running through the districts where the crops have been good this year are anticipating general travel to Chicago during the encampment.

The clerks in Supt. J. B. McKim's office are in receipt of a letter from Frank L. Greer, the timekeeper, who, with his wife, are touring Europe on bicycles. The letter was written in London last week and Mr. Greer states that he that day met and talked with Harry Hanna and William Genke. He also stated that Mrs. Greer and himself were never in better health nor ever had more pleasure from a trip than they are obtaining from the present one.

UNCLE SAM Stamps for pages free at the store. Call for them.
d11-11-w11-18-25

Call and see our line of all kinds of Electric Fans. You cannot do better.
EDMUNDS ELECTRIC CO.,
1216 Room 4 Schmitz Block.

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday, 16th, at 4:00 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY,
President.
C. A. WILDING,
Secretary.
9-7t

ROME CITY COTTAGERS' TRAIN.

Commencing Thursday, June 28th, the Rome City Cottagers' Train will leave Fort Wayne at 5:00 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leave Rome City at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday. 2 tf

BASE BALL AND FISHING EXCURSION

To Celina, Ohio, Sunday, July 15th Rate, $1.00. Train leaves via L. E. & W. R. R. at 6:30 a. m. 9 to 14

O. SCHMIDT,

Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry, has the finest line of Summer Suitings in the city at lowest prices. 27-tf

Get the Best—Green Stamps.
10eodtf

The Jealousy of Womankind

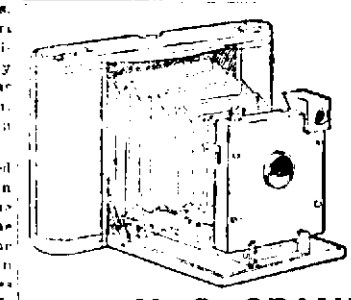
It seems hard to believe, but recently a lady in a nearby town refused to tell a friend the secret of the success of a certain delicious cake, she was so jealous of her reputation as a cook that she kept the knowledge of

EGG Baking Powder

to herself. We hope her friend sees this advertisement.

We make this statement positively—Egg Baking Powder will give you better results than you ever had before—work less than usual and don't be afraid even if you expect company to dinner.

Dealers are *pleased* to supply you on request.



Kodaks and Camera's

FROM $1.00 TO $10.00. . . .

And a full line of supplies, developing and printing.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, ... NO. 74 CALHOUN STREET.

WE HAVE DISTINCTLY RAISED THE STANDARD OF THE FINE CARPET TRADE OF FORT WAYNE.

WE EXHIBIT A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIZE DESIGNS AND A WIDER RANGE OF COLORINGS THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN.

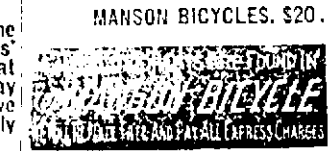
IN OUR MAGNIFICENT CARPET ROOM CAN BE FOUND ALL THAT IS MODERN, ARTISTIC AND DURABLE. IN THE FINISHED PRODUCTS OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE DESIGNS THROUGHOUT ARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF ARTISTIC MERIT. NO PATTERN IS "TOO GOOD;" NONE "TOO HIGH CLASS." COLORINGS ARE OF THE MOST REFINED CHARACTER AND THE EFFECTS BRING OUT THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CONCEPTIONS OF MODERN DECORATION.

FOSTER'S

For High-Art Carpets.

MANSON BICYCLES, $20, $25, $31.50 AND $35.



S. & W. Bicycles, $12 to $15. Speed Roadsters, $15 to $20. Lincoln Racers, $20 to $25. Single Tube Tires, $1.50. Double Tube Tires, $2.00. Inner Tubes, 75c. Gas Lamps, $1.50. Second-hand Bicycles, $4 to $10.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 Clinton Street.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN STREET
Fort Wayne, Ind.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the Y. W. C. A.

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

RURODE'S.

The Satisfactory Store.

Why Not

Make this store your store? Is it not better to buy where you can be sure that every article sold must give satisfaction?

Buy Now

Our daily attractions are worthy of the careful attention of prudent buyers. There are special values at special low prices in every department.

July Linen Sale

This is probably your last chance to buy linens before the rise in price goes into effect.

Table Damask.

64 inch cream table damask, 25c a yard, worth 30c.

60 inch cream damask, 28c a yard, worth 35c.

60 inch cream damask, 30c a yard, worth 37½c.

72 inch cream damask, 37½c a yard, worth 45c.

72 inch cream damask, 45c a yard, worth 58c.

72 inch cream damask, 50c a yard, worth 65c.

66 inch bleached damask, 48c a yard, worth 58c.

66 inch bleached damask, 50c a yard, worth 65c.

72 inch bleached damask, 65c a yard, worth 75c.

72 inch bleached damask, 75c a yard, worth 90c.

Napkins.

The 90c quality, now 48c a dozen.
The 75c quality, now 60c a dozen.
The 85c quality, now 65c a dozen.
The $1 quality, now 88c a dozen.
Good value napkins at $1.25, now $1.00 a dozen.
The $1.35 quality, now $1.18 a dozen.
Our regular $1.50 napkins, now $1.25 a dozen.

Towels.

Huck towels, the 10c sort, now 7½c each.
Huck towels, good value at 11c, now 8c each.
Huck towels, worth 12½c, now 10c each.
Huck towels, worth 18c, now 14c each.
Our 20c huck towels, now 15c each.
Fine huck towels, large size, 18c each.
Extra large huck towels, worth 35c, now 25c each.

Special Prices on Crashes, Bed Spreads and Table Cloths.

On the Second Floor

Positive clearance prices on everything in our suit and cloak departments, not one garment to be carried over that prices will sell. Shirt Waists, Separate Skirts, Suits, Wrappers and Jackets at greatly reduced prices.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Dental Work---Installment Plan.

A great many people want their teeth attended to, but haven't the amount of money to pay for it all at once. Now, to accommodate those patients, we are going to work on the installment plan during July and August. You can pay a little each pay day. We give a guarantee with all our work. Call at once and make arrangements. Open evenings and Sunday by appointment.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN STREET. DR. McALISTER, Mgr.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

REFRIGERATORS.

Yes, Illinois Refrigerators are the most convenient and economical in the market and will nearly save their cost in ice saved the first season.

Its walls have eight thicknesses of heat excluders, the most important being a wall of mineral wool which absorbs neither heat, cold, or moisture, and does not settle like charcoal filling.

The Pape Furniture Co.
26 to 30 EAST BERRY ST.

THE QUALITY STORE.

Summer Trousering.

We are having a special sale of trousers in fancy worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. They are regular $6 and $7 qualities which we are closing at $5 a pair. See them displayed in our window.

Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

Old 'phone

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 14.—For Indiana.—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; brisk southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	62
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	74
10 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	80
12 m	85
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	88

LOCAL LINES.

Will Neireiter, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to Chicago.

Conrad Neireiter leaves soon on an extended trip to Atlantic City and other eastern points.

The county board of the A. O. H. will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Library hall.

Miss Emma Lehman, of East Berry street, will leave next week to spend the summer at Petoskey.

Mrs. Emma Gaumer, of Zanesville, Ohio, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. T. J. T. Cummings and Mrs. V. R. Davis.

Dr. John P. Wolfe, who has been the guest of Miss Elsie Bolman for a few days, has returned to his home in Ohio.

Mrs. Henry McKinnie, of Pittsburg, is visiting her son, William McKinnie. She will probably remain here a week or two.

There is a game of ball this afternoon at League park, the contestants being the electric light boys and the clerks of the Fort Wayne Drug company.

Rev. Enos Berry, of Jefferson, Ind., will preach in the Free Methodist church tomorrow, in the absence of Rev. Betts, who is conducting a series of meetings in Strong, Lagrange county.

Charles Nies, of South Bend, has returned to that city after a pleasant visit with relatives on Madison street. He came here to undergo examination in pharmacy and remained over for a visit with his folks.

The excavation for the new Root memorial building to be occupied by the People's store is progressing rapidly. The old "Fritz hotel" is entirely torn down, and some idea can now be had of the large space the new structure will occupy.

Miss Ethel Cox, of Suttenfield street, suffered a return of fever this morning and for awhile her condition was the cause of considerable anxiety to her parents. The reader will remember that the young lady was operated upon for appendicitis at the hospital a week or two ago. It is believed she will recover.

Miss Luella Moore, past division president of the Ladies' Aid society, the auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, has returned to her home at Terre Haute. Miss Moore has been the guest of Miss Rice, of 34 Washington boulevard, and came to the city to make the formal transfer of the office of division president to Miss Rice, who was elected at the recent convention at Elwood.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE TEMPLE

On Sunday night another popular service will be held in the Temple theater. The subject of Mr. Allen's address will be "The Story of a Model Soldier." With the examples of such great Christian warriors today as Admiral Phillip and Lord Roberts, Mr. Allen will have some highly practical lessons and analogies to present. In addition to the large chorus a ladies quartet will sing, also there will be other special music, as duet and solo. All was filled but the balcony last Sunday night. Tomorrow night the large audience will find that opened also. Service begins at 8 o'clock.

FINE FRESH MICHIGAN BLACK RASPBERRIES—LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED—DOWN TO 7C QT.; 10 QT. CASE FOR $1.10.

Fancy Elberta Peaches, 35c basket.
Large Florida Pine Apples, 15c each.
Sweet Heart Watermelons, 20c each.
California Sweet Oranges, 25c doz.
Picnic Nick Pickles, qts., 15c bottle.
Picnic Nick Salmon, 10c can.
New Queen Olives, 25c qt.
Best Oil Sardines, 5c can.
GREATEST GROCERY CO.,
Bash Block. Phone 315; Bell 281.

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

ARE MUSTERED IN

NEW INFANTRY COMPANY IN FORT WAYNE.

BLUES ARE BACK IN SERVICE

WILL BE COMPANY G OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN MEYER IN COMMAND

MUSTERED FRIDAY EVENING BY MAJOR MILLER.

The old Fort Wayne Blues are again a part of the Indiana national guard, and will be known as Company G, of the Third regiment. The mustering ceremonies occurred Friday evening at the battery's armory, on Calhoun street, and Major J. E. Miller, of the adjutant general's office, administered the oath and formally received the new Fort Wayne infantry company into the military service of the state.

At the head of the company is Capt. O. C. Meyer, who was in command of the Blues during the Spanish-American war, while the company was Company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment of Indiana volunteers. There were fifty-three men mustered in Friday evening and a large number of the soldiers were members of the old Blues, though there is a plentiful sprinkling of new recruits now in the ranks.

The election last evening resulted in the choice of Capt. O. C. Meyer as captain, M. L. Archbold as first lieutenant and Jesse L. Bireley as second lieutenant. The civil meeting will be held within a short time and other appointments will be made, as well as quarters selected for the armory. Measurements for the uniforms are now being taken and within a short time it is expected the new company will be fully equipped. The boys will not attend the state encampment at Indianapolis this year, for the reason that they were not mustered previous to July 10. The reorganization of the company was attempted some months ago, but there was a lack of interest and the project was permitted to lapse. Recently, however, it has been taken up and quiet but persistent work resulted in the organization of the company.

Captain Meyer had enlisted as a member of the Fort Wayne light artillery, but his selection as captain of the new infantry company will transfer him to that branch of the state military service.

THE MUSTER ROLL.

The full membership in the ranks of Company G, as mustered in Friday evening, is as follows:

Maurice J. Archbold, William A. Arney, Jesse L. Bireley, Clarence Craig, William G. Conley, Ernest A. Close, Earl J. Cassidy, George M. Dailley, Clyde Driesbach, Charles H. Dunfee, Harry Donivan, George Eylenberg, Harry W. Fisher, Lewis S. Fox, August Firks, John T. Gorrell, Richard C. Greene, John Horstman, Hugh Hamilton, Frank L. Holmes, Harry Hewitt, William A. Killen, Edward H. Kolb, James A. Kraumlauf, Bert Lewis, Gustave G. Meyers, William Murray, Harry J. Mustain, Walter B. Miser, Henry F. Meyers, John F. Potter, Charles G. Robertson, Sam Richards, Fred P. Rosselot, Claude L. Steller, William D. Stradley, Edward E. Szink, Herman Thiel, Jacob C. Utley, William H. Walter, William F. Walda, William C. Zwick, Orvel Fackler, Roger L. Frisby, Edward Snyder, Robert R. Bartel, Walter E. Cook, James C. Craig, Herman Haslinger, William H. Ellison, John F. Bates, William Henry Waters.

THE NEWS FROM WINONA

PRACTICING FOR A "SPELLIN' BEE" AT THE PARK.

Charming Reception in Honor of the Poet, Coates Kinney. Some Personal Notes.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Winona Lake, Ind., July 14. Quite a large crowd of Winona people, as well as persons from Warsaw and other points, many Fort Wayne people being included, assembled at the Auditorium shortly before noon today for the preliminary contest to the big "spellin' bee" next week. Several unique contests were on today, and as the work was slow, results could not be obtained in time for this issue.

There was no convocation today.

This afternoon the Winona and Marion base ball teams will decide the argument as to which is the better in a hot battle on the athletic field.

Swimming was unusually popular yesterday afternoon and again this afternoon, the special bathing hour.

George R. Wendling's lecture last night was all it was advertised to be. A large crowd was entertained and enlightened in the Auditorium by Mr. Wendling, and will be again tonight, when he delivers his best lecture "Unseen Realities." This is the lecture that has done most to make Mr. Wendling famous.

Rev. Dr. Hindman, of Lincoln, Neb., will preach the regular sermon Sunday morning. The usual hillside, Y. P. S. C. E., J. C. E. C., and other services will be held. E. A. K. Hackett, of Fort Wayne, is president of the Christian Endeavor society, and the new organization will no doubt accomplish some good work.

The fates were defied last evening at Winona. Orville H. Stewart entertained thirteen Winonians in the parlors of the beautiful Winona hotel in honor of Col. Coates Kinney, the famous poet. Besides thirteen guests, it was Friday, the thirteenth day of the month. Miss Grace Marshall gave some beautiful vocal selections, Miss Roberts performed skillfully on the violin and Miss Blanche Marshall entertained splendidly on the piano. Colonel Kinney gave a number of readings from his "Mists of Fire," including "Rain on the Roof," "The Lost Child," "The End of the Rainbow," and other poems, which was a rare and delightful treat to his auditors. The party then repaired to the dining room ordinary, where lunch was served. Those present were Miss Chandler, Miss Roberts, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Marshall, Miss Grace Marshall, Miss Florence Marshall, St. Louis; Miss Cobb, Aurora, Ind.; Miss Irene Taggart, Miss Vail, Indianapolis; George Marshall, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Chase, Noblesville; Orville Stewart, Chicago, and Colonel Kinney, Cincinnati.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor society tomorrow evening, at 7:30, will be led by Miss Nannie Hunter, and the principal address will be given by Mr. Brosdy. The work of the social committee has already begun and on Monday afternoon a picnic will be given at Yarnelle Point. Games will be indulged in, refreshments served, and people will go and return by the row-boats, launches and steamers. All young people are invited to join the party.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Dr. Geo. McNutt delivered his third and last of the series of lectures on the American labor problem, his subject being, "The New Emancipation." Rev. McNutt, after working a year with laborers, side by side—one of them—believes that the betterment of the classes is coming. He thinks that now hundreds of employers are weighing character more than skill. After the lecture, by request, Mr. McNutt gave an hour's talk in the Bible school tent on the results of his study of the food question.

The junior Christian Endeavorers will hold the second of their regular Sabbath meetings tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Auditorium. The topic will be, "What Shall We Do for the Poor?" All children, especially, are requested to attend and become members of this organization. Rev. McNutt will deliver an address. Already there are sixty-two members and this number promises to be doubled tomorrow. The following nominations for officers have been made and will be elected at Sunday's meeting: President, Earl Calkins, Warsaw; vice president, Kenneth Kesmire, Muncie, Ind.; secretary, Margaret Reynolds, Hartford City, Ind.; treasurer, Harry Weaver, Chicago; chairman prayer committee, Fred Black, Bloomington, Ind.; chairman missionary committee, Helen Whittier, Fort Wayne; chairman social committee, Helen Hackett, Fort Wayne. Miss Lida Fellow will have charge of the children under seven years of age.

The Winona Sunday school will hold its first regular session tomorrow at 9:30. W. C. Hall, of Indianapolis, the superintendent, is well satisfied with the outlook for the organization this season. The attendance last year reached 700 and it is hoped that that record will be broken this summer.

At the regular preaching services tomorrow Prof. Stetling, of the College of Music, and Miss Cornelia Grahn will render solos.

A NEW GUN CLUB.

The preliminary steps toward the organization of a new gun club are now being taken, and a committee of gentlemen who are interested in the project are waiting upon a number of the leading business men for the purpose of pursuading them to join. Among those who are actively interested are Messrs. A. L. Randall, Charles Weatherhogg, Ed C. Miller, G. C. DeWald, Alf Hallister and others. A meeting will be held in the near future and officers will be chosen. Twenty-five gentlemen have so far signified their willingness to become members.

In Italy women engaged in embroidery factories get 20 to 30 cents a day. Thousands of these women have lately emigrated to Switzerland, where the factories offered them 36 to 40 cents a day.

YEOMEN INSTALL OFFICERS.

Last night will be long remembered by the members of Fort Wayne homestead, No. 376, Brotherhood of American Yeoman. A class of candidates was initiated that swelled the membership of the homestead to over 100. After these ceremonies were over State Deputy F. Howenstein installed the officers as follows: M. B. Bardendorf, foreman; Charles F. Fry, master of ceremonies; S. D. Engle, correspondent; George H. Clouse, master of accounts; John Nichols, homestead physician; Grant Roper, overseer; Eliza Howenstein, Lady Rowena; Jessie Karber, Lady Rebecca; J. S. Parkison, guard; J. Hosier, watchman; William F. Krueger, sentinel. After installation the members enjoyed a banquet and social time.

UNCLE SAM Stamps always good. d11-14-w11-18-25

We are using the Ideal Steam Cooker and can recommend it. It makes the food more wholesome, it saves time, labor and fuel, and nothing can burn.

MRS. ALLEN ZOLLARS.
MRS. REV. HENSON.
MRS. DR. DRAYER.
MRS. OLIVER EVANS.
MRS. J. B. PELLENS.
MRS. WM. S. CRAMP.
MRS. TROXELL.
PROP. OF HOPE HOSPITAL.
7-11-14

Green Stamps are worth money. 19eod-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.
FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

ASK FOR "RUBY".

UNCLE SAM stamps never fail. d11-14-w11-18-25

See the large clearing-sale "ad." of Wolf & Dessauer on page 5 of this issue.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Ice Cream Soda reduced to 5c a glass at Loesch's Drug Store.

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT. IN FORT WAYNE.

The U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., of New York, offer to loan an unlimited amount of money in Fort Wayne at 5 per cent. Owen N. Heaton, Attorney for the Company, will receive applications at his office, cor. Court and Berry Sts. No delay in closing loan. Repay at any time any amount desired.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOUND One red and white muley cow, at Koch's feed yard. Owner can have same by paying charges.

COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph.
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

BRUSH UP!

A really good brush, whether for teeth, nails or hair, always shows when it has become time-worn. In the selection of such an article price

should not be the only factor. We have an unsurpassed lot, in which the curing of the bristles and working in of other parts are of the best. These brushes are in numerous styles and lengths, bleached and unbleached, and for the quality are very low priced.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c per pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
121 Calhoun. Lau Block.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
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Mrs. Charles Daugherty and daughter Lucile leave soon for Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to spend the summer.

"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

Mamma Has One

Of Seavey's Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers, and they are daisies when you consider the small amount of ice it takes to freeze a batch of cream. It freezes the cream quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson." Our ice cream is smoother and finer now than any we made in the old style machine. We know that the tubs are of the best material, strong, waterproof and bound with heavy galvanized iron hoops that protect the freezer and do not fall off. The small size sells for $1.50. This is certainly very cheap, and we would advise you to keep cool all summer with delicious ice cream and sherbets made in a Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezer.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE ROOMS TO RENT.

A little classified ad in The Sentinel is better than any four-sheet poster on your house.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 14 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CAPT. KENSILL SAW IT.

FORT WAYNE MAN WITNESSED CAPTURE OF CHINESE FORTS AT TAKU FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

When The Sentinel last Saturday printed an account of the operations of the English and American tars side by side against the Chinese forty-two years ago—a drama startlingly similar to the one now being enacted there—there was one Fort Wayne man who read the story with more than passing interest.

This is due to the fact that forty-two years ago the Fort Wayne man was a landsman on the old United States frigate Minnesota, and was in Chinese waters during those troublous times. He saw the storming of the Taku forts, which then as now guarded the entrance to the Pei-Ho river, which flows past the gates of Tien Tsin and on to Pekin. It was the English and the French sailors at this time, while Uncle Sam's boys lay back as witnesses. It was an incident of a wonderful journey, and the telling of the story by The Sentinel a few days ago brought back a flood of almost forgotten memories.

IT WAS CAPT. KENSILL.

The Fort Wayne man who saw the Chinese forts blown to smithereens more than forty years ago is Capt. John C. Kensill, the veteran Pennsylvania boilermaker. Pretty nearly everybody in Fort Wayne knows the pleasant, genial, warm-hearted veteran, and just as large a number of people esteem him as a friend. When a reporter for The Sentinel called at Captain Kensill's comfortable home, at 173 Holman street, on Tuesday, he heard the story of that wonderful journey and that stirring fight of forty-two years ago told by an eye-witness in a most entertaining manner. Captain Kensill's memory is suported, too, by a sailor's logbook, which he kept during the journey. The manuscript is now frayed and discolored by age, but its owner values it highly.

Captain Kensill entered the United States navy May 1, 1857, enlisting at Philadelphia on the old United States steam frigate Minnesota, forty-one guns, commanded by Captain (afterwards admiral) Dupont. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, had been appointed by President Buchanan a special minister to go to China and negotiate new treaties for the United States or secure a renewal of the ones formerly in existence, and the Minnesota was directed to take Minister Reed and his suite to China for this purpose.

The Minnesota made the journey to China by way of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, Island of St. Paul, New Bay, Java; entered the China sea October 25, passing through the Straits of Sunda, passed on to Macao, where the ministers held a conference, and then to Woo-Sung, fifteen miles below Shanghai, which was as far as ships of the heavy draught of the Minnesota could at that time go. Here were three other United States war vessels—the Lavant, the San Jacinto and the Portsmouth. The squadron proceeded northward to the entrance of the Pei-Ho river, and here found the English, French and warships of other nations, who were there to enforce similar treaty demands.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

"The Portsmouth," said Mr. Kensill, "took our minister and his suite some miles up the river, as it was a lighter boat. The Americans had no trouble, for they were willing to treat with the mandarins, but the English and French declined to recognize any person lower than the emperor, and were determined to proceed to Pekin. This led to the bitter resistance at the Taku forts.

"The Antelope, tender to the Minnesota," continued Mr. Kensill, was over the bar and was near the forts with head in toward shore. There were great mud flats at the mouth of the river, and the Minnesota was lying outside the bar, about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, along the warships of other nationalities." Here Captain Kensill turned to his log book, which gave the record of the trip, and read:

"April 26—Arrived at Pie-Ho and found the United States frigate Mississippi lying here. The English and French have some very fine ships here, and a pretty plenty of gunboats. The yarn now under weigh is that the English have declared war against the celestials, and they are going to bombard the forts at the mouth of the river. The English and French are busy drilling their men, and great preparations for something are being made by them.

"May 19—Late this afternoon the English and French gunboats left their anchorages with a great number of troops and many small boats, bound up the river to the forts. The Antelope, our tender, lies pretty close to the forts, so the Chinamen, during the night of the 19th, sent a messenger to us requesting us to move further down the river, as they feared we might be damaged during the engagement. The Antelope did not shift her position as requested.

LOG BOOK'S STORY.

"May 20—Early this morning the different gunboats commenced to take the stations assigned to them. The Nimrod (English gunboat) having on board the English and French admirals, proceeded up the river to take its position when the celestials opened fire upon her from both sides of the river, there being at that time three forts on the left side of the river and two on the right. The tri-color of France and the English lion were hoisted side by side on

JOHN C. KENSILL.

A Fort Wayne Citizen Who Saw Service in Chinese Waters Years Ago With Uncle Sam's Navy.

board the Nimrod. She kept her course until she arrived at her position, when she opened a heavy fire on the forts from both batteries. The other boats, the Spitfire and the Coramandel soon got into position, and then began the bombardment of the forts. The action commenced about ten minutes past 10 o'clock, and by 12 o'clock the forts were in possession of the allies. The number of killed and wounded we hear was as follows: English, eleven killed and forty-five wounded; French, fifteen killed, seventy-five wounded and five taken prisoners.

"The French were first inside the forts and had their colors flying before the English had entered. One of the forts held out first rate, but the rest gave out, which forced them to retreat.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FIGHT.

"If any other nation had these forts, they could have driven the enemy back with twice their numbers as often as they could come up. The Chinese had any quantity of guns and plenty of men to work them, but did not know how to adjust their pieces to do execution. They fired at random, and some of their shot would go over the topmasts of the gunboats and land in the mud on the other side of the river. In fact, their portholes were so small they could train their guns only a few inches either way. Some of their guns must have weighed 1,000 pounds, but they only threw a ball of twenty-eight or thirty-two pounds, the bore being so small. They seemed to be entirely ignorant of bomb-shells, and dreaded them as much as 'Friday' did Robinson Crusoe's musket. As to how many of the Chinese were killed I do not know, but I should say not less than 400 or 500.

"May 22—Went up to see the forts at Pie-Ho. The English and French are preparing to go up the river. The battlefield presented a sickening and most horrible sight, the dead and the dying were lying on all sides, and hogs, dogs and birds of prey were feasting on their loathsome meal. I went through the forts—and such a scene! I hope never to see such again, and it was truly awful. While the French were busy getting some of the big captured guns into their boats and in blowing up the forts, thirty were killed by the premature explosion of a mine in one of the forts. Today the Mississippi sailed for Shanghai and took the mail with her."

THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

"Soon after our minister completed his negotiations with the Chinese," continued Mr. Kensill, reflectively, "we started on the homeward trip to complete a journey of greater distance than girdling the globe. From Pei Ho we sailed to Nagasaki, Japan, thence to Shanghai, across to Manila, and then to Hong Kong, where we took in stores. From Hong Kong we went to Singapore, through the Straits of Malacca, and across the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, stopping at the Island of Ceylon, Point de Galle and Columbo. From this point we doubled Cape Cormorin at the southern extremity of Hindostan, went up the Malabar coast to Bombay, where our minister, Mr. Reed, left us to go home by way of the Suez canal, then just opened. We crossed the Arabian sea and went to Muscat, Arabia, in the Gulf of Oman, thence down the Zanzibar coast, through the Mozambique channel to the Cape of Good Hope again, and then up the Atlantic to Boston, where we were paid off and discharged. It was called a three-year cruise, but we were not out quite that long." This ended Mr. Kensill's naval experience, though when the civil war broke out he enlisted in the army as a member of company F, of the Second "Bucktail" regiment—the 150th Pennsylvania, and served to the end of the war. His was essentially a fighting regiment and Captain Kensill carries today the effects of wounds in that long struggle.

"The Sentinel's article," said Mr. Kensill, "tells of the taking of the Taku forts one year later than the date shown by my logbook. The writer may be entirely correct as to dates, but if so, it seems strange to me that after so much loss of life in taking the forts at the battle I saw they should again give them up and allow the Chinese to build up immense masonry, for the old forts I saw taken May 20 and 21, 1858, were earthworks.

HE REMEMBERS TATNALL.

"I well remember when Commodore Josiah Tatnall came on the station in his flagship Powhatan. At that time we had no officer of the rank of admiral; that, I think, was created during the civil war. Post captain and commodore were the highest ranks previously. Tatnall and Dupont were not on good terms, and I remember Tatnall treated our captain very coolly when he came for an official visit to the Minnesota. Later, when the civil war came, Tatnall went over to the confederacy, and the two commanders next met at Beaufort, Miss., where Tatnall was in command of the confederate 'mosquito fleet,' which Dupont assisted in destroying. Knowing the feeling that existed between the two men, I can form some idea of what a hot fight they would put up under such circumstances."

Into the sixty-six years of Captain Kensill's active life have been crowded more of the sterner experiences than fall to the lot of the ordinary individual. He is a most kindly and most genial conversationalist, and relates personal history with an unobtrusive modesty. The old record of the Minnerota's cruise he prizes most highly, but in bidding The Sentinel reporter good-bye he stated that anyone who wished to examine the time-stained log-book would be welcome to do so.

HAS A VARIED CLIMATE.

Saghalien, off the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly of climate. The island is bathed by two cold ocean currents, and in winter nothing protects it against the icy northwest winds coming from Siberia. At the sea level the snow falls continually and stays on the ground till the end of May, and the seashore is very cold. Further inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in central Europe that in winter the cold is greater in the plains and valleys and that the highlands have a sensibly milder temperature. It is as if the denser cold air accumulated in the lowlands. The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island, and on the coast the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an Arctic vegetation, while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of a temperate zone, sometimes sub-tropical. The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, azalias and other plants that one is greatly surpised to meet and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climate condition of the island.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A packing house employe in Kansas City has invented a device for plucking feathers from chickens. It is so arranged that cross currents of air, set in motion by revolving electrical fans, completely strip a bird of every feather and any particle of down.

HUNTING CHINCHILLA.

Dynamite is Employed in the Capture of the Little Fur Bearing Rodent.

Killing chinchilla with the aid of dynamite is one of the lucrative pastimes of the South American Indians which enriches the commerce of the world very considerably. This season more than ever before chinchilla has been the fashionable fur used in the manufacture of cloaks, muffs and for the trimming of costly hats.

High in the mountains the nimble-footed chinchilla are caught and killed by half-savage Indians. Tact and skill are needed to allure the cautious little animal from its hole in the earth. Originally the Indians used to use cactus prongs, which are long and sharp, to capture them in their holes by impaling them on the end of this natural formed spear. This punctured the skin and impaired its value. The trappers tried to smoke the chinchilla out by making great fires near the entrance of the burrows, but the smoke, it was found, caused the skin to turn yellow, which seriously depreciated its value. Now the more progressive Indians use dynamite.

After locating the chinchilla they form a network of grass and hardy plants, which is placed around the hill on the side of which the animal digs its holes. Adynamite cartridge, with a time fuse attached, is then discharged in the center of the net, which frightens the chinchilla so that they leave their holes and scamper wildly to and fro about the space inside the net. The Indians then dash into the arena with clubs and kill them by striking them over the head. This is considered the easiest and best method of killing them, as it does not in any way damage the skins, which vary in value from $3 to $15 each. When it is considered that as many as 100 animals are killed in one sortie of this character the value of the skins to the Indians, who are shrewd commercial traders, may be imagined.

Some of the tribe own ferrets, which they use to good advantage. They pay as much as $5 for one. The ferrets are taken to the mountain tops and sent through the furrows, chasing the chinchilla out into the open, where they are clubbed to death with celerity by the waiting Indians. The skins are removed immediately and placed on shrubs to dry. The evening meal of the trappers often consists of the bodies of the slain rodents, the meat of which is white and tender. The hearts of the latter are given to the ferrets as a requittal for their work.

A great part of the trapping is done at night, the chinchilla seldom being visible in the daytime. The nights are cool and clear, and there being but little vegetation at the height where the chinchilla are caught, the mountains are for a long period each month illuminated by the rays of the moon, enabling the Indians to move about with great agility for their prey. The chinchilla lives principally on herbs, and often when they come out to feed are trapped by the Indians.

Four times a year the tribes descend into the semi-civilized villages at the base of the mountains with their skins. There they are met by the agents of the various European fur houses. One American house has its representative there, too. The occasion of the Indians' arrival is usually made a religious festival.

George Herzig, the only American agent there, says he paid one tribe of thirty Indians for the firm by whom he is employed as much as $80,000—in native money, which is equivalent to $30,000 in American money—last year for skins. This the Indians converted principally into mule and llama stocks, by which they estimate their wealth.

SENATOR MORGAN'S ADVICE.

The following letter from Senator Morgan has been found. It was written to a Mr. Brassel, September 28, 1852, while the illustrious Alabamian was a young lawyer at Talladega and recently published in the Birmingham News:

"Dear Bill—You need not purchase another cow for me, as I have bought one over here. I will send over after the one you bought for me in a day or two.

"Bill, I am told that you are about to put up a stillhouse. It is no business of mine, but you know I am your friend and would like to see you do well, and I hope you will change your purpose. You will never regret it, if you will just stop and put your house to some other use. Turn it into a stable or sheep fold, and it will do you more good. I have talked with some of our friends about it, and they say tell him for his own sake, and that of his family and friends, not to do it.

"You must not think hard of this, for if you were to see me doing wrong and did not tell me of it, I should lose confidence in you. You can make as much money at other things, and you should remember that money made in a wrong way never does a man any good.

"Give my best respects to your old lady and ask her what she thinks about that stillhouse. I never knew a man to suffer from taking his wife's advice. Yours truly,

"John T. Morgan."

NOBODY WANTED THEM

Recently a jeweler, when starting business in one of the northern towns of England, sought to attract notice, and consequent custom, by displaying in his window a dozen silver brooches, each worth ten shillings, but ticketed only two shillings, and twelve similar articles in gold, which, though costing £2 2 s apiece, were offered at the same price. The former had a quick sale, but not until the tradesman had considerably raised the amount originally demanded for the latter did they find purchasers. A gold brooch for two shillings! You don't catch us with that chaff, thought everyone, and to their subsequent regret they refused to bite.

In the winter of 1898 a dealer in curios and antiquities, who carried on business in Seymour place, Marylebone road, exhibited in his window for a wager a heap of coins, among which, in a prominent position, were a number of English sovereigns, surmounted with a ticket inscribed: "These coins for 6d each For a few days only." Although there were many curious gazers, there were no buyers, and the tradesman won his bet.

Last summer a Parisan shopkeeper, either for a wager or for advertisement, offered for one month only a number of twenty franc pieces at five francs each. They were placed prominently in his window, and at times attracted a small crowd, curious, but suspicious. None went beyond jocular inquiry until the last day of the stated period, when a men entered and, to the tradesman's horror, insisted on buying the lot, some fifty in all.

An hour later another man appeared, and, handing over the twenty franc pieces to the wondering tradesman, requested the return of the 250 francs, stating that the purchaser was a gentleman of weak intellect, who had managed to elude the vigilance of his friends, and as such was not one of whom advantage should be taken. Needless to say that the other was entirely of this opinion.

About the beginning of the present century a Mr. Whaley, an Irish gentleman noted for his eccentric wagers—on one occasion he won £20,000 by walking to Constantinople and back within a year—gained no small sum by offering some very valuable diamonds for sale at a guinea each. Although by the terms of the agreement he was obliged to guarantee the genuineness of the stones, his words found no credence, and by declining to give the price demanded for what they considered worthless crystals, the public enabled Mr. Whaley to win his money.

In the early '60s a most eligible house in one of London's southern suburbs was to let. There were several applicants, but one and all on being told the rent, for the ridiculous lowness of which no explanation was vouchsafed, declined to come to terms, suspecting drains, damp, ghosts or other undesirable accessories. At last the owner himself took up his abode there, when it transpired that the house, together with other property, had been left him by a distant relative, conditionally on his refusing to give any reason for the merely nominal rent that he was alone permitted to demand.

FLANNEL FROM PINE NEEDLES.

The Germans make flannel underclothing of the fiber of the pine needles, as well as socks for men and stockings for women, while knee-warmers, knitting and darning yarns, cork soles, quilts, wadding, deafening paper for walls, pine needle soap, incense, and even cigars made from this raw material have been exported from Germany for years. Bathing resorts have also been established at points where the pine needles are crushed, and these resorts have long been popular with people afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, etc—Chicago Chronicle.

One of the rarest gems in Queen Victoria's collection is a green diamond of marvelous beauty. It has never been set.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

WHAT THE AMERICAN MILLIONS IN ENGLISH COURT OF CHANCERY REALLY AMOUNT TO.

[London Letter.]

Some particularly voracious "next-of-kin" shark must be at large again among the multitudes of hopeful Americans, who have an idea that they are heirs to vast fortunes lying unclaimed in Chancery. The reason for saying so is that the American embassy in London has been swamped of late with letters from almost every city in America, asking all sorts of questions about these wonderful estates for which the English government is pictured as yearning to find owners.

Five years ago the swindle of which nine out of every ten of these applicants are dupes grew so monumental that the embassy sent two of its staff over to the United States in 1894. They ran down and smashed "George Gascoigne Howard," who had been taking fees right and left from prospective heirs to mythical millions. After Howard entered a dungeon cell the volume of the embassy's correspondence from American heirs fell off decidedly. But it remained true—and from this you can imagine what the original state of things must have been—that the letters received about "estates" still formed more than half of the embassy's miscellaneous mail.

Recently, however, the American officers in Victoria street, London, have been forced into the unwelcomed conclusion that business has been resumed either by "Howard" or by some of his confederates, for the correspondence on the subject of "unclaimed funds in Chancery" has increased suddenly to an extent that recalls its most palmy and, to the embassy, maddening days. I am told at the embassy that if it keeps on at this rate there will be nothing for it but a second crusade against the instigators—the "next-of-kin" agencies.

TOO MUCH FOR LOWELL.

Every ambassador has had to grapple with this swindle. James Russell Lowell's stock of adjectives was adequate to most contingencies, but after he had had one of his assistants make a searching investigation which exposed the whole plant, without the slightest result, except perhaps an increase in the number of queries from the "heirs," he threw up his hands, wrote a terse memoranda, in which he made use of the expression "those foolish dupes," reiterating that they might as well expect "to gain possession of a castle in Spain" as to wrest a non-existent fortune from the English chancery court, and then sat resignedly down to watch the pile of "applications" grow.

Other ambassadors contented themselves with sending to each "heir" a printed form, which apologizes for itself on the reasonable ground that the ambassador is receiving hundreds of similar letters from fortune hunters, informs him plainly that he is in danger of being swindled, repeats that the embassy is not permitted by the state department to help him, even if it could, and winds up by beseeching him, if he is determined, to engage a reputable lawyer and not bother with "missing heirs" agencies.

THE RIDICULOUS REALITY.

The truth about these vast estates in chancery looks a little ridiculous beside the dreams of the heirs. The actual amount of property and unclaimed cash in chancery is $5,000,000, and it consists of over 3,000 lots. More than half of these unclaimed funds do not exceed $750 each, and only a twentieth of them amount to $5,000 or more.

Aside from these funds there are, of course, various estates against which the claimants never have made an appeal to chancery, the great English court to which all such matters are referred. But it is the unclaimed funds that usually make the most alluring bait, because, as the next-of-kin agent blandly explains, there is no one already in possession to fight for them. All you have to do is to deposit $10 or $15 with the agent to enable him to establish your claim. Later he reports progress and makes a little more money. And he keeps on reporting progress and wanting money as long as the heir will send it.

Although this $5,000,000 is spoken of commonly as "unclaimed," to the further discomfiture of the American "heir" it must be said that the owners of a large percentage of it are known, and will in time claim their share. These are persons named in certain wills as legatees "after the death of so and so" and children who have not reached their majority. And when you have deducted this percentage you must subtract still another. In a great many cases, after a death, there is about enough money to pay the creditors. Naturally, most of them turn up, but occasionally one fails to do so, and to this and kindred slips a great part of the "unclaimed" funds owe their existence.

REAL MILLIONS IN CHANCERY.

The fabled "millions" in chancery had a foundation in reality. The chancery court does hold millions—$290,000,000 in round numbers—but they are not, as American claimants have been induced to believe, the fortunes left by English gentlemen who deserted their country for the new world. They are merely various legacies held by the chancery court just as a bank would hold them—in favor of persons of unsound mind, the owners of annuities and the like. One of the "sights" of the chancery court is the odd gathering of humanity that comes to receive its dividends. Here the honest laborer is elbowed by the crook, who is elbowed in turn by a portly bishop, who scorns to cast eyes on the ex-ballet dancer behind him. She, however, is not scorned by the English nobleman who may be the next in the van. Mixed in the crowd are trustees, hundreds of ministers (more of them than of any other class), foreign persons with titles, some without them—all wedged, gasping, in the pay-master general's room.

In the days when Dickens wrote "Bleak House" and "pointed the finger of scorn" at the court of chancery with his "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce," the court was painfully slow, and the man whose estate was in litigation was likely to wait as long for his money as if he had written a magazine article. Since then the court has been reformed, thanks, in part, no doubt, to the public opinion Dickens created, and now it gets through its business as rapidly as any other court, and if a genuine heir to the unclaimed funds in chancery turns up and proves his case he gets his money before he dies of old age. Consequently the mysterious millions that have formed the thin fabric of so many costly dreams have dwindled steadily.

ROYAL COURTS BUILT.

Although the unclaimed funds today are comparatively small, the surplus interest on the total funds held in chancery accumulated until they provided the money for that magnificent Gothic monument to the carelessness and forgetfulness of man, the royal courts of justice on the Strand, which form one of the most imposing examples of modern architecture in London. The buildings cost $3,750,000 and the land $7,250,000, all paid for by the surplus interest on forgotten or contested estates.

The room in which the hopes of the American heirs is centered realizes to the letter the picture of it that Dickens drew, and that so many other English novels have contained, for above are three severe old gentlemen in wigs and black robes of office, the barrister who stands pleading his case is bewigged and arrayed in solemn black, and so are the "clarks" of the court. The spectators, witnesses and interested ones are ranged in rows of benches, like pews, separated by railings, and there is a general air of deliberation.

MILLIONS OF AFFIDAVITS.

Down in the vaults of the law courts buildings are over 1,000,000 affidavits, and probably many more are stowed away in the new record office in Chancery lane. These have been sworn to in th oddest corners of the earth—by dying soldiers, with their commanders administering the oath, in the thick of battle, in the depths of India, subscribed to in the Pacific islands, and among the snow of the Rockies. Strange oaths some of them have been—the oaths of Christians, of Buddhists and of atheists.

Motley is the word to apply to the actual money that some of these chancery holdings represent. There is an immense sum in the shape of rupees, crowns, dollars, florins, francs, guilders, lire and marks. There are mysterious looking boxes with queerer contents—a bag of clipped money that figures in the case of Jones vs. Lloyd, in 1726; a debenture dated 1790, a sealed package containing plate, bills of exchange for 25,000 francs, a paper marked "George Coleman, will;" a box containing jewelry, two boxes of pins, a diamond, two boxes of heirlooms, a presentation plate and some jewels, reminders of a legal dispute between the duke of Westminster and the dowager duchess of Sutherland—the history of all of which

(Continued on Page Ten.)

Great Expectations.

(Continued from Page 9.)

would make mighty interesting reading. The sum that has been in chancery longest dates to 1720. It is significant.

CLERK'S AMERICAN MAIL.

The chancery clerk is even more unhappy than the secretaries at the American embassy, for he also receives a big packet of letters from the states on every mail steamer and most of them inclose for a reply an American stamp, which is utterly useless here. The clerk had just received a batch of such letters when I called. Nearly all of them required "full particulars" of amount and first possessors of such "property." Among them, for instance, was one from a "Miss Webber," a poor schoolmistress somewhere in America, who believes now that she has millions within her grasp. It is a pathetic note, scribbled in a shaky little hand. There were several from other citizens of humble stations, most of them with elaborate family trees attached. One masterpiece of definiteness was couched in these terms:

"Is there a Constable case in your court? I can find a claimant. She is the missing heiress who was stolen by a German."

That was the extent of the letter. The chancery clerk gets 1,300 such letters each year. He replies, as the embassy does, with a printed slip. Sometimes the "heir" writes again, this time in the injured tone of one who has been done out of something, but I am told no one ever has brought suit.

One of the most curious and pathetic parts of this wretched farce is the fact that claimants never mention small sums—it is always a question of "several millions." The fine hand of the "next-of-kin" agency is discernible, too, in the immense number of "heirs" clamoring for details about some one "estate." Most of these estates are myths, others about as open to question in point of ownership as the ground occupied by Westminster Abby. But their names are used by the festive agent as ones to conjure with. There was a "Hedges estate," a "Horne estate," a "Hyde estate," which always have been a subject of great excitement among American "heirs." It reached such a fever heat at one time that Colonel Chester, himself an American genealogist of distinction, came over and made a thorough investigation. He discovered that Sir Charles Hedges' will was duly proved by his son, William, who inherited all his property and left several descendants. The Bradford, Horne and Hyde "estates" Colonel Chester described as "some of the ordinary myths by which so many of our countrymen are deluded."

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

Others of the "next-of-kin" operators apparently have whole associations of heirs in tow, to whom they make bland reports once in so often, and assess them so much more apiece all around. One member of the "Jennens association" wrote to the chancery court that an assessment of $5 for the year ending June 30, 1884, had just been announced, and asked for particulars concerning the estate before surrendering his V. The answer was that there was not one six-pence in chancery belonging to this estate. Nevertheless, so many persons were cry the ears over the matter that the facts regarding the real estate were made known. The case was especially interesting, for it is said that Dickens based his "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" upon it.

William Jennens, a bachelor of Acton, Suffolk, and Gloucester Square, London, died in 1798, possessed of about £2,000,000. He left a will which, unfortunately, he had forgotten to sign. Consequently, his landed estates passed to his heir at-law, George Augustus William Curzon, and now they belong to Earl Howe, the head of the Curzon family. Mr. Jennens' personal property passed to his cousins, and part of it now belongs to Earl Beauchamp and others.

But the "Jennens Association of the United States," as the righteous multitude gathered together by an unusually energetic agency was called, was not to be daunted so easily, and they actually brought suit against Earl Howe. The case was tried in 1880 before Vice Chancellor Malins, who gave judgment against the claimants and remarked: "If such a claim could be allowed after a period of eighty-two years no one would be safe in possession of his property."

There was another hubbub over the "Towneley estate," over which the embassy received so many letters that it printed a circular letter about it. Here it is:

"Yours of ——, touching the so-called Lawience-Towneley or Chase Towneley estate, is received. Hundreds of similar letters reach me from many parts of the United States.

"This 'estate' is variously represented as consisting of $800,000,000 in the Bank of England, or of 400,000 acres of land in England, or both, which await distribution among American 'heirs,' and it is asserted that an act of parliament to provide for the distribution was passed.

"All these statements are gross falsehoods, intended to obtain money from the credulous under pretense of prosecuting their claims.

"There is no money in the Bank of England belonging to the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' or 'Towneley' estate, or to any claim ant under either.

"There is no such estate in England as the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' estate, nor any known family of that designation.

"The 'Towneley estate' is a landed property of about 18,000 acres in the Counties of Lancaster and York, which is now and has been for a long time in the possession of its lawful owners. Their title is completely protected by the law of England. There are no unknown or American owners of any part of the property and no ground whatever for any such claim."

Of course the embassy knew before it made its investigation that English law makes the pretentions of these deluded "American heirs" absurd on their face. It can be said, too, that out of all the cases which various ambassadors' good nature has led them to probe not one valid one ever has been found. The situation is no laughing matter at the embassy, but there is one story that even the government officials chuckle over, and that shows up the pitiful absurdity of such a quest. One individual, evidently softsoaped to the absolute limit by the "missing heirs" people, wrote an extra impassioned letter to the embassy about a little matter of six or seven millions to which he believed himself the heir. The embassy looked up the matter and found that under a name similar to his there actually was money in chancery. It aggregated exactly thirty shillings—$7.50.

THE PLUCK OF A CADET.

Speaking of cowardice forces the desire to speak of the opposite trait. It is possible for soldiers to show pluck in other places than on the battlefield. It may be said that the young officer of whom this story has been told was as foolish as plucky, but the fact remains that rather than commit while a cadet a slight breach of discipline for which a simple explanation would have relieved him from punishment he suffered what was nothing short of torture and finally died as the result of his self-control. It was June at the academy and it was the class of 1875, if memory serves well, that was just about to graduate. The post was crowded with visitors and dress parade was on. A member of the graduating class, Charles M. Carrow, stood in the front rank of the parade formation. The cadet adjutant had been commanded by the officers in charge to read the orders. The long grey line stood rigidly at attention while the adjutant rattled off order after order. Cadet Carrow, in the front rank, felt something alight upon his face. Then there was a sharp stinging sensation upon his cheek. To have raised his hands in ranks would have marred, even though slightly, that matchless cadet formation. Then he became conscious that the insect for such he felt it to be—which had attacked his face was crawling into his ear. Still he did not raise his hand, but stood the torture of the tickling and the second subsequent stinging without raising his hand. The parade was dismissed and Carrow, though the insect had disappeared, was in such pain that he sought the hospital. There it was found that his ear had been seriously injured. Less than a year afterward Second Lieut. C. M. Carrow died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from an infection of the brain, directly traceable to the injury he had received when on parade at West Point.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.

Is there no philosophical necessity for food. We can conceive of organized beings living without nourishment and deriving all the energy they need for the performance of their life functions from the ambient medium. In a crystal we have the clear evidence of the existence of a formative life principle, and although we cannot understand the life of a crystal, it is none the less a living being. There may be, besides crystals, other such individualized, material systems of beings, perhaps of gaseous constitution, or composed of substance still more tenuous. In view of this possibility—nay, probability—we cannot apodictically deny the existence of organized beings on a planet merely because the conditions are unsuitable for the existence of life as we conceive it. We cannot even, with positive assurance, assert that some of them might not be present here, in this our world, in the very midst of us, for their constitution and life manifestations may be such that we are unable to perceive them.—Nikola Tesla in Century Magazine.

A REFUGE FOR KRUEGER

Mountain Stronghold of Abel Erasmus Will Keep Oom Paul Safe From Pursuit.

Have the colonists of Natal ever heard of the Ohrigstadt Valley? Also do our great fighting men from Aldershot, with their rhands so full in the Free State, know anything of Abel Erasmus of Lydenburg, Transvaal? To those who do not know the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal from within I tender an experience gleaned many years ago, coupled with some information which has come to hand in Delagoa Bay during the last week. It concerns Abel Erasmus, Transvaal native commissioner, etc., also the Ohrigstadt Valley, likewise her majesty's government, sooner or later.

Inprimis, I will try to deal with Abel Erasmus from personal recollection. This wealthy and immensely influential man is "a Boer of the Boers," a patriarch of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, though of late years seldom heard of outside of his own district. He, among the best Boer families as well as the backveldt doppers, is equally as great as, if not greater, than Paul Kruger himself. The president of the Transvaal is a hypocritical myth; Abel Erasmus is a solid sinner. In the old Transvaal, that is, before gold in quartz was discovered, Hollander poison and German intrigues were introduced. Abel Erasmus was a power among all white men, as one of the principal free-booters in and out of the Transvaal and the terror of all blacks. As a Boer politician he is of the very first rank, although his voice is never heard outside of the executive. Owing to his ability and strength of mind he never consults the government in Pretoria, but always acts "on his own." On the other hand, Paul Kruger invariably seeks the advice Erasmus.

OF STRIKING APPEARANCE.

Abel Erasmus is a handsome, grand old man of fully 70 years, with white hair and beard, a soft, kindly expression lighting up a remarkably open face. His appearance, standing fully six feet, is that of the finest type of Boer farmer of the old school in South Africa. The inner man of Abel Erasmus in many respects is exactly the opposite. In his public capacity of native commissioner of a vast district he has ruled the whole native population for the last forty years with a rod of iron. For real villany and bloodshed among all classes of natives under his "protection" he has not his equal in the Transvaal. To mention the name of "Abel" to any resident native within his district is like a galvanic shock. Some fourteen years ago I lived on a high road about sixty miles from Lydenburg. Troops of native cattle passed the door every week. On inquiry I always learned that they were going to Abel, with the everlasting fines of cows and calves imposed upon every kraal. If an induna or a head-man of a kraal was "sent for" by Abel the news cast a gloom over all the kraals in that district.

As regards the present unfortunate Boer rebellion I thing I am right in stating that Abel Erasmus was in no way responsible for it. He always was clever and far-sighted enough to know it was not wise to seek a quarrel with the British. The Transvaal had fought for its independence and gained it. The Boer government was established from end to end of the country. Industry and wealth had made the Transvaal the greatest gold mining country in the world. The Lydenburg diggers and the Lydenburg Boers were on the best of terms. If Abel Erasmus had been given Kruger's opportunity he would have piloted his country according to special circumstances and avoided any chance of self-destruction.

AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Abel Erasmus is no friend of the Hollander moths who have eaten through the Transvaal fabric. He has generally kept away from them as much as possible. When his advice was sought previous to the war and the bulk of the Boer farmers in the Lydenburg district were asked they were mostly willing to grant the five-years' franchise to uitlanders for many business reasons—foremost, the Lydenburg landowners were well-to-do farmers, contented and the uitlanders working in the gold mines were their best customers.

The Ohrigstadt laager is so called because it is the oldest and strongest position ever taken up by the early trek Boers when going north from Cape Colony to Natal. It is as well to remember from sixty to 100 years back the present Transvaal was inhabited in certain districts by Basutos, other native tribes like the Zulus continually raiding them. The emigrant Boers' hands were against all, capturing their cattle and making slaves of the men and youngsters. When hard pressed by large impis of natives the Boers retreated to Ohrigstadt valley. That position is simply impregnable, if defended, it being a series of volcanic fortifications, interminable kopjes extending for miles. Inside these naturl protections is a most beautiful and fertile valley in extent about seventy-five miles square or thereabouts, protected on the east by the Drakenberg mountains, on the north and west by the deep and broad Oliphant's river, with Forts Oliphant and Weber. From the south the alley narrows down to the town of Lydenburg, which is the only gate. Two thousand Boers with artillery could defy 200,000 British troops for an indefinite period.

SECURE FROM ANY FOE.

No men, if they came in their thousands, could ever climb through these series of pygmy and giant ridges or pass through the multitudinous death traps of bowlder-built kopjes intersected with dongas. The force inside the valley, so long as ammunition and food lasted, is safe. There are three beautiful rivers—the Blyde, the Ohrigstadt and the Steelport—running into the Oliphant's river, besides hundreds of springs. The nature and aspect of the valley is that of one continuous garden, capable of irrigation from fountains in all directions. The soil is alluvial, producing, with primitive methods of cultivation, grain, forage, tobacco, etc.—in fact, everything required, and the hills afford excellent pasturage for the Boer horses, cattle and sheep summer and winter. The valley is even now fairly well populated by straggling Boers "sweated" by Abel Erasmus and many well-to-do natives, all of whom have excellent fruit gardens. The many natural advantages for a strong defending force cannot be overestimated. Our troops have had some experience of Colenso to Ladysmith as a starting place with base adjacent. That was comparatively easy to the miles of impassible approaches to Ohrigstadt valley.

To this wonderful stronghold the Boers are going to retreat, as they have done years ago, when unsuccessful in rading. They will fight inside the Transvaal yard by yard so long as provisions last. That I know is their program. Abel Erasmus is making every preparation by commandeering all natives able to work throughout his enormous district. With the assistance of engineers he will now complete the ready made fortifications, the upheavals which nature has commanded with her wand and has endowed the Boer cause with. The key to the position is Komatipoort, the Transvaal frontier station on the Delagoa Bay railway. So soon as that place is in our hands we can put a stop to the shiploads of provisions and ammunition about to arrive. To victual and provision the position there the Boers are likely to make a stand. The last and not the least is Ohrigstadt valley, defended by that veteran Boer Abel Erasmus.—Times, of Natal.

HEIGHT IN THE ARMY.

Some British service papers cannot see the wisdom of maintaining a standard of height for applicants for the army, except in so far as it may be necessary to exclude positive dwarfs. This opinion is called out by the recent statement by the authorities of the war office that recruits for the artillery are now permitted to be two inches shorter than before the war, but the candidates for the line and for the army service corps get a remission of only a half inch.

India's Civil and Military Gazette protests against the exclusion from the British army of short men. Few men, it points out, are shorter than the Goorkas or taller than the Highlanders, yet it says that out of these two come some of the best fighting material that the British empire can produce. "If we exclude from the army," it declares, "men built on the short Ghoorka pattern it would be just as reasonable to keep out the tall Highlander."

Experience of all nations and all wars has shown that a man's muscular strength and capacity for enduring fatigue have no relation whatever to his height, and, indeed, there are many close students of physiology who insist that short men are on the whole stronger than their tall brothers. Such are fond of citing the case of the blue jacket, who, as a rule of height is not so strict in the navy as in the army, is often comparatively short; and yet it would be a rash person, indeed, who would consider the jack tars as weaklings.

There is no denying that the mixing of tall and short men in regiments tends to produce grotesque appearances, but this does not say that their fighting qualities would in any way be affected disastrously, says the Army and Navy Journal. If the advocates of harmony in line, like Frederick the Great, who was not happy till he got his tall men into one regiment, are not to be appeased, we might classify all the tall men into regiments by themselves, and do the same with the short men and the averaged-sized.

Japan exports a large quantity of goods to China, chief of which are cotton cloth and matches.

A sample room of German wares is about to be opened in Constantinople.

INSECT AIRPATHS.

Certain Winged Creatures Seem to Have a Permanent Track Which They Follow.

The pathless air has for long been a favorite figure with those gentlemen the poets, yet certain winged creatures act as though they left a permanent track in their flight through it. Wasps congregated in the garret of a big plantation house. The garret had four windows, and was smoothly floored, though innocent of plaster, or any walls, but roof and gables. There were, of course, plenty of cracks through which energetic wasps could crawl. But the wasps, both black and red, fell in a way of flying in and out by means of a broken pane in an upper window sash. The break was about two inches wide, by five in length. Inside they flew to the pane, crawled a minute around it, poised a minute on the edge of the break, then sailed away. Coming home laden either with spiders to pen their nests, or with wood pulp for nest building they also alighted upon the outer surface of the glass, crawled to the hole, then crawled inside of it, and after a preliminary buzzing flew away, each to his nest. The broken pane was some thirty feet above ground and had an outlook free of either shadow or entanglement.

One spring, in the height of wasp industry, all the garret windows were opened, and left so for a week. For the first three days, though the whole lower half of the window was open, the wasps continued to fly in through the broken pane. Thus they found themselves trapped the lower sash fitted close, and shut them in. Yet they did not fly out again, but crawled round and round, buzzing furiously, and stinging each other when they encountered. Thus at least a dozen of them met death. Those inside when the lower sash was raised fared somewhat better. They flew to what they though was the usual place, but after two or three hours of bewildered crawling dropped from the sill and flew off, evidently recognizing the feel of the outer air. They came in as they had gone out, so escaped further trouble. The oddest thing of all was that next year's wasps did not notice the broken pane, though it stood exactly as of old. Instead they chose to go in and out through the cracks and crannies under the eaves.

The dirt-dauber wasps had always preferred this route, even when they came to the garret with mud balls for their nests. But they did not love the place as the other wasps did - the plantation people thought it was because nobody cared how many nests they built there.

The daubers are not merely good masons but perfect communists. Often two or three hovered in wait, with mortar, ready to close a cell, which another was stocking with eggs, and spiders, stupefied, but not killed. As soon as the egglayer flew out the walling-up began.

Sweat bees also haunted that particular portico. The sweat bee looks like a pocket edition of the humble bee, but does not sting, and digs his nest in sound soft wood. The portico railing of seasoned poplar suited him exactly. The rail ran horizontally. He began upon the under side, chipped out a hole as big as your finger, ran it straight up for a little more than an inch, then channeled out galleries, either way, to hold his eggs and honey. Sometimes also he carried in round bits cut from the petals of roses. It took him several hours to cut one with his scissor-jaws, and sometimes, after all, he dropped it, just as he came home. He had the wasp's way of alighting near and crawling inside his own door. When the door was stopped with a wodden plug he began patiently to gnaw it out, but when it was plugged with wax mixed with rosin he gave up—and began to cut a new nest in another rail. He was a strict monogamist, and evidently did not raise large families, for although there was no getting rid of his sort, there were never more than two or three pairs about any season. Several other nests were seen in various places on the plantation, and all had this in common, they began underneath, and ran upward, so rain could not possibly get into them.

SOLD SHOTS AT THE ENEMY.

When the siege of Paris began and festive little parties of over-confident inhabitants of the city swarmed into the suburbs to see the French outposts, there was among the latter a good deal of rivalry in the trade of laying down rugs and tarpaulins for those civilian sharp-shooters who bought shots at a franc a shot at the enemy's outposts. The Germans refused permission for a certain prominent Englishman to pass through their lines from the city on the ground that one of their spies had reported him as having been at the village of Bordeaux, just opposite Paris, when the French troops drove a brisk trade in letting out shots and having chance shots at the German outposts. The allegation was not denied and no pass was granted, says the New York Press.

Surgeon General Gordon, who represented the medical department of the British army during the war, speaks, in a book he wrote, of the French outposts making as much as forty of fifty francs a day each by crying out: "Shots at the enemy—one franc!" hundreds of their customers being women. One village soon to be ravaged by fire and the sword, was like a fair, and the sentries could not sell shots fast enough, for a rich Paris tradesman was standing by offering heavy money prizes for the civilian marksmen who brought down German spies.

WHAT THE CHINESE WORSHIP.

The only religious worship the average Chinaman performs, aside from ancestral rites, is a prostration and an offering "to heaven and earth" on the first and fifteenth of each moon, or in some cases on the beginning of each new year. No prayer is uttered, and after a time the offering is removed and, as in other cases, eaten. What is it that at such times the Chinese people worship? Sometimes they affirm that the object of worship is "heaven and earth." Sometimes they say that it is "heaven," and again they call it the "Old Man of the Sky." (lato t'ien yeh). The latter term has led to an inference that the Chinese do have a real perception of a personal deity. But when it is ascertained that this supposed "person" is frequently matched by another called "Grandmother Earth" (ti mu nai nai) the correctness of the inference is open to serious question. The word "heaven" is, it is true, often used in the Chinese classics in such a way as to convey the idea of personality and will. But it is likewise employed in a manner which sugests very little of either. "Heaven is a principle" the vagueness of the term is obvious. To this ambiguity in classical use corresponds the looseness of meaning given to it in every-day life. The Chinaman who has been worshipping heaven upon being pressed to know what he means by "heaven" will frequently reply that it is the blue expanse above. His worship is, therefore, in harmony with nature, either individually or collectively. His creed may be described in Emersonian phrases as "one with the blowing clover and the falling rain." In other words, he is a pantheist.

RAILWAYS OF CHINA.

China has few railways, the policy of foreign exclusion so long in vogue having prevented their construction. Most of the lines in existence are in the region which is now the scene of military operations and of the depredations of the boxers. A railway eighty miles long, belonging to an English company, extends from the port of Tien-Tsin north to Pekin. At Fengtai, five miles south of Pekin on this line, begins the Belgian "Lu Han" railway, which extends southwest seventy-eight miles to Paotingfu, where the boxers have been particularly active. Both the English and the Belgian lines have been largely destroyed by the rioters. From Tien-Tsin a railway extends 287 miles eastward to Chenchou, and there are branches aggregating fifty miles. Altogether the English system has 407 miles and the Belgian eighty eight. It is the former that is to be ultimately connected with Moukden, in the Russian sphere, where it will connect with the Siberian railway. About sixty miles of the American Hankan-Pekin line has been graded, but work is now stopped.

MATERIAL FOR VIOLIN BOWS.

"There is a vast amount of horsehair annually used in the United States for making and repairing violin, violincello and bass viol bows," said a wholesale dealer in such materials in New York to a Washington Star reporter recently. "All of the hair comes from Germany and Russia, in which countries the tails of horses are generally allowed to grow much longer than here. The foreign hair is also coarser in texture and tougher than that which grows on the American horse, and these qualities make the imported article more valuable than the domestic product is for the purpose.

"There are only two kinds of horsehair suitable for making bows, and they are of the white and black varieties. The former is used for violin bows, and the latter, which is heavier and stronger, is the best material for making bows for cello and bass viols, because it bites the larger strings better. The imported hair is put up in hanks thirty-six inches long, which is five or six inches longer than the standard violin bow. A hank is sufficient for one violin bow, while two hanks are required to hair a cello or bass viol bow. There are about one and one-half ounces of hair in a hank, which is worth from twenty to thirty cents, according to the quality of the hair."

The kangaroos, which used to be a plague in Australia, are now getting so scarce that it pays to raise them in herds.

OPENING UP OF CHINA.

1842—Treaty of Nankin names certain open ports and cedes Hong Kong to the British.

1851—Taeping rebellion breaks out under the pretender Tien-Teh.

1858—British and French allied forces proceed toward Pekin and take Pei-Ho ports. June—Treaty of Tien Tsin guarantees freedom of trade and toleration of Christianity.

1859 United States Envoy Ward arrives at Pekin and concludes commercial treaty November 24.

1860—Anglo-French expedition. Allies take Taku ports, with loss of 500, march to Pekin, which surrenders on October 12. New treaty signed October 24. November—Russia concludes treaty, with Russia obtaining free trade and territories.

1864 Gordon's successes against Taepings.

1868—Chinese embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, received at Washington and treaty signed.

1870—Massacre at Tien Tsin of many French Roman Catholics and converts.

1876—First railway in China opened (eleven miles) at Shanghai.

1877—Decrees of equal rights to Chinese Christians.

1880 New treaties with the United States signed.

1887 General proclamation for protection of Christian missionaries and converts.

1888 Railway from Tien Tsin to Taku opened.

1891—Anti-European riots; emperor decrees protection for foreigners; diplomatic protests; Britain, France, Germany and United States unite to protect their "nationals" against Chinese violence.

Insurrection in Mongolia and northern China against foreigners, and native Christians suppressed after much slaughter.

1894—War with Japan.

1895 Treaty with Japan cedes Formosa.

1897 Germans seize port of Kiao-Chou on account of murder of two missionaries.

1898 January Germany obtains ninety-nine years' lease of District of Kiao-Chou, in Shantung.

March—Russia obtains lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan and territories for twenty-five years.

April—Britain obtains lease of Wei-Hai-Wei for period coterminous with Russia's occupation of Port Arthur.

France obtains ninety-nine years' lease of Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, in southeast China.

1899 Dowager empress resumes regency and favors reactionary ministers. Powers send marines to Pekin to protect legations.

1900—Boxer agitation against foreigners.

EUROPEAN SPIES AT WORK.

Foreign countries spend enormous sums on secret service. France, Germany and Russia have agents everywhere, and there are very few secrets of any nation which they do not know, for it is, unfortunately, the case that in the employment of all governments there are men willing to betray their country for a consideration. The sum spent by Russia on secret service does not fall far short of £750,000 annually. Germany and France each spends close on to £500,000. Italy nearly £250,000 and usria about the same.—London Daily Mail.

NOT GOING OUT OF USE.

In the rivalry between steam and sailing vessels for the freight traffic of the ocean the steamship has of late years had greatly the advantage, increasing much faster than the sailing vessel in number and size. But it should not be inferred that the sailing vessel is going out of existence. Wind is cheaper than fuel, and in the case of goods for the delivery of which there is no haste its great power will long be utilized to carry freights across the sea.—Youth's Companion.

A TITLE FOR A DIAMOND.

The finest diamond in the world, the Orloff, is owned by the czar. It was bought for Catherine II. by Prince Orloff in 1778 at Amsterdam, and now adorns the scepter of the czar. It cost the empress an annuity of 4,000 roubles, in ready money 450,000 roubles and a patent of nobility. The empress of Russia wears the next largest diamond in the world, and also owns the finest emeralds.—New York World.

BACHELORS OCCUPY HOUSES.

The small hillside village of Tilton, in Leicestershire, is almost entirely occupied by bachelors. The majority of the cottages are occupied by single men, and large families are driven to such straits for want of accommodation that the vicar has brought the matter under the notice of the guardians. Beyond the sympathy of his colleagues, however, the reverend gentleman has been unable to do anything for the perplexed inhabitants.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

CEDARS 2,000 YEARS OLD

The Sturdiest Tree That Grows, According to Naturalist John Muir.

The sturdy, storm-enduring red cedar, says John Muir in the Atlantic, delights to dwell on the tops of granite domes and ridges and glacier pavements of the upper pine belt, at an elevation of 7,000 to 10,000 feet, where it can get plenty of sunshine and snow and elbow room without encountering quick-growing, overshadowing rivals. It never makes anything like a forest, seldom comes together even in groves, but stands out separate and independent in the wind, clinging by slight joints to the rock, living chiefly on snow and thin air, and maintaining tough health on this diet for at least 2,000 years, every feature and gesture expressing steadfast, dogged endurance. Some are undoubtedly more than 2,000 years old. For, though on good moraine soil they grow about as fast as oaks, on bare pavements and smoothly glaciated, overswept granite ridges in the dome region, they grow extremely slowly. One on the Starr King ridge, only two feet eleven inches in diameter, was 1,140 years old. Another on the same ridge, only one foot seven and one-half inches in diameter, had reached the age of 834 years. The first fifteen inches from the bark of a medium sized tree six feet in diameter—on the north Tenaya pavement, had 659 layers of wood, of fifty-seven to the inch. Beyond this the count was stopped by dry rot and overgrown wounds. The largest I examined was thirty-three feet in girth, or nearly ten in diameter and, though I failed to get anything like a complete count, I learned enough from this and many other specimens to convince me that most of the trees eight to ten feet thick, standing on polished glacier pavements, are more than twenty centuries of age rather than less. Barring accidents, for all I can see, they would live forever. When killed they waste out of existence about as slowly as granite. Even when overthrown by avalanches, after standing so long, they refuse to lie at rest, leaning stubbornly on their big elbows as if anxious to rise, and while a single root holds to the rock putting forth fresh leaves with a grim never-say-die and never-lie-down expression.

A CHINAMAN'S FIRST DUTIES.

Although the Chinaman is not by nature a religious being, custom compels him to a strict observance of the outward forms of his belief. There is a shrine in every house, where a tablet with the names of ancestors is kept. There the householder does reverence to the memory of those who have preceded him and prays that he may hold his name dear. A rich man may have a separate building for this purpose, which is his hall of ancestors; the less wealthy may have a room set aside for the purpose, and the poor usually have only a shelf, but in each case the tablet is called shin shu, and the humble paper on the dirty shelf is as sacred to its owner as the illumined tablet in the gorgeous hall of a rich man's ancestors. After the religious ceremony the Chinaman visits the barber, for keeping his head well shaved and his pigtail in proper condition is a duty which must not be forgotten. Until 1627 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of the head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. But the Manchu edict making the pigtail a sign of loyalty changed this style and now the barber is a necessity. He goes to the homes of the rich, but the poor receives his attentions in the street. There are few bearded men in China. Men who have grandchildren may wear a mustache and many take advantage of the privilege and are called "old hair men." The foreigners with mustaches, when they came to China, excited much curiosity, and the unusual sight justified them in asking the ages of the bearded men.

BEES IN TELEPHONE BOXES.

The residents around the corner of Ralph avenue and Halsey street have been much excited for the past few days over a swarm of bees which have located in the box containing the connecting wires of the telephone company. An employe of the company attempted yesterday to dislodge the insects, but he had to flee before them, amid the merriment of a crowd of onlookers. He acknowledged with pain that they could give more electricity than he was able to withstand and that he is willing to wait until they are ready to swarm. It is furnishing fun for the knowing ones to witness people waiting for the cars at this corner to make a sudden start at the attack of some roving bee and suddenly conclude to wait on some other corner. Another electric hive has been established by the bees at the corner of Ralph and Putnam avenues. Where the hundreds of bees come from is a mystery, as well as where they can find the material for honey, though there are many rose gardens in that neighborhood that may supply them. The boxes they occupy are about ten feet above the heads of the passers-by.—Brooklyn Eagle.

STURGEON NEARLY EXTINCT.

It may surprise some persons to learn that a full grown female sturgeon is as valuable a creature as the fur seal. Yet this is a fact. It may also interest and surprise many to be told that more than $1,000,000 are invested in the sturgeon catching industry in the Delaware river alone, and that more than seven-eighths of the caviar sold in this country as Russian caviar is made a few miles below this city from eggs of the sturgeon caught in the vicinity. Yet both these things are true also. The slaughter of the fur seals in Behring sea and their threatened early extinction by Canadian poachers produced at one time widespread excitement throughout the country, and for awhile caused decidedly strained relations between the governments of the United States and England. The sturgeon is as perilously near extinction as the fur seal. At the rate this valuable fish is disappearing and unless something is promptly done to prevent it in five years there will be none to catch.

To show how rapidly the sturgeon are passing away it is only necessary to refer to the report of the Pennsylvania fish commission. According to the document between the years 1850 and 1899 it was not uncommon for 1,000 sturgeon to be seen on the dock at Bayside as the result of one day's catch. In the latter named year the fish began to decrease in number rapidly. The average catch to a net that season was 60; in 1891 about 55; in 1892 it was 43; in 1893 it had fallen to 32; in 1894 down to 25; in 1895 the average to a net rose to 32, but in 1896 it fell to 27; in 1897 the average was 22; in 1898 it fell to 13, and in 1899 it sank to 8. In 1898 the total catch of sturgeon in the Delaware bay and river was over 5,000. Last season it was 2,510. It cannot take long at this ratio to bring extermination.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LANDS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation is to be opened to white settlement. The bill making these 2,000,000 acres of valuable farming land available to homesteaders was signed by President McKinley last week, and the reservation will be opened within the next few months. The Kiowa and Comanche country is one of the finest pieces of land ever given away by the government. True, in five years, one has to pay a filing fee of $1.50 per acre, but the soil is fertile, the climate pleasant, the surface diversified, the game plentiful. There are many natural parks in the great Wichita mountains, where deer and turkey run wild. In the valleys are fine fishing streams, and even down the mountain sides may be found deep pools where bass and perch make their home. In a day's hunt in the Wichita mountains a skilled hunter might kill a half dozen deer if he cared to, or 100 turkeys. One may find all kinds of climate there, just as in Colorado. Over 10,000 farms of 160 acres each will be put within the reach of the homesteaders. The land is adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and other crops common to the southwest. The country has been noted for many years for its excellent grazing, and hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, owned mostly by Texas ranchmen, have been fattened annually on its luxuriant grasses and sent to the northern markets.—New York Tribune.

MOTOR WAGONS IN AFRICA.

A French automobile company about a month ago dispatched forty-two motor cars to central Africa to serve the regular transport of goods between Busalaba and Bumaka. Hitherto it required nearly a whole month to convey merchandise along this trade route, but the new motor wagons have accomplished the journey in the space of three or four days. Each wagon is about four tons in weight, and has from nine to ten horse-power at its disposal as motive power. The average rate of speed on "the execrable road," as a writer in Ih Technik says, is between fourteen and fifteen kilometers in the hour. The company has a contract with the government and is to receive a yearly state subvention of 75,000 francs.

SPAIN'S GREAT PALACE.

The magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be inferred from the fact that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned at twenty-three Spanish leagues, which is about 120 English miles.

Mummies manufactured in France are now being shipped all over the world. Prudent antiquarians, before purchasing, do wisely to examine the mummy with X-rays, for thus the spurious article is readily detected.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

The custom of "selling by candle"—an ancient ceremony—still prevails in several towns in England, notably at Aldermaston. It is letting land, not selling, however, and the property is a piece of meadow, the "church acre," which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the church. The custom or ceremony is as follows: A candle is lighted, and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then commences and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. To the one who is bidding as the pin drops out the land belongs. Every three years this ceremony is performed.

At Chedzoy the church acre is let every twenty-one years by this means, and at Tatworth a sale by lighted candle takes place every year. At Warton the grazing rights upon the roadside have been annually let by the same means, a custom which has been observed since the time of George III. The one who presides at the auction produces the old book containing the record of the annual lettings since 1815. An ordinary candle is then cut into five equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the last auction, attention was drawn to the fact that the sporting rights over an old gravel pit were included in lot 1, but unfortunately there were no fish in the pond. "Get on, gentlemen please; the light's burning;" was a frequent exhortation.

At funerals in some parts of Wales there is a curious custom. A poor person is hired "a long, lean, ugly, lamentable rascal"—to perform the duties of sin-eater. Bread and beer are passed to the man over the corpse, or laid on it; these he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of the deceased and free the person from waking after death. When a sin-eater is not employed glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each bearer across the coffin. The people believe that every drop of wine drunk at a funeral is a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the dead is released from the burden of the sin.

In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family, after a death, a bag of biscuits with the card of the deceased. These funeral biscuits—often small, round sponge cakes—were known as arvel bread—arvel meaning ale. When arvel bread is passed around at a funeral each guest is expected to put a shilling on the plate.

INHERITS A "GREAT SEAL."

The present Lord Chancellor of England has come in for a rare piece of good luck. According to historical usage, a new great seal is minted when a new sovereign comes to the throne, the old one becoming the property of the Lord Chancellor of the day. It has, however, come to pass among other results of the queen's long reign that the great seal is so worn as to necessitate a new one. The order for it was given some time ago, and the work is now completed. Thus, for the first time in more than three-score years a great seal, with all the historical associations connected with it, reverts to the ownership of a private individual.—Indianapolis News.

ESTABLISHED 1,000 YEARS.

No list of newspaper curiosities would be complete that did not include the Kin-Pau of Pekin. Like most things in the Celestial kingdom, it is easily first in point of antiquity, for it has been published continuously for over 1,000 years. It began as a monthly, became a weekly in 1361, and since the beginning of the century has been a daily. It is now quite up to date, publishing three editions a day, and, to safeguard the purchaser, each edition is printed on different colored paper, the first being yellow, the second white and the last gray.—London Chronicle.

TURKEYS SAVED THE CROP.

The tobacco harvest of Asia Minor has just been saved from destruction in a singular manner. Caterpillars had settled upon the plants in myriads and all hopes of the crop seemed gone, when one of the growers conceived the idea of turning his turkeys among the plants. In a few days the gobblers had effectually cleared the pest on that particular plantation, and other proprietors hastening to acquire droves of turkeys, the world's supply of "Turkish" for 1900 has been saved.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

SOLICITING AID.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—Two thousand solicitors, engaged by the trades and labor unions of St. Louis to canvass the city and collect contributions for the striking street railway men's bus lines, began work today. In addition to collecting funds for the project, the solicitors are to ascertain what portion of the population favors trades and labor unions. An explosion occurred during the night on the Eastern avenue line of the Transit company. The car ran over the explosive, supposed to be dynamite, which shattered the front truck and otherwise damaged the car. Nobody was injured.

CHINESE WANT INDEMNITY.

San Francisco, July 13.—The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined district of this city are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officials. Detailed lists of losses are being prepared, which are expected to form the basis for a suit for damages estimated by the attorneys at about $2,000,000, against the city of San Francisco or of a claim of about that amount against the federal government. Consul General Ho Yow says it has not yet been determined which course to pursue. The attorneys will claim that the bubonic plague never existed in Chinatown and that there was no cause for the action of the national and municipal authorities.

MENACED GRAND PALACE.

Paris, July 13.—Inquiries are being made into what may possibly turn out to be a serious attempt to destroy the Grand Palace of the Champs Elysee, Wednesday night. A watchman of cellars which were filled with packing cases and a large quantity of other inflammable material overheard a conversation between two men leading him to believe a plot was on foot to set fire to the building. The miscreants fled upon his appearance. A search which was made resulted in the discovery of two hermitically sealed boxes filled with black powder. The chemical properties of this powder have not yet been disclosed by the authorities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Joanna and Rudolph Steger to Wm. Gallmeier, w ½ lot 178, E. Hanna's addition, for $1,300.

—County.—

Christian F. Pfeiffer and Charlotte E. Pfeiffer to Felix P. Vananda, lot 10 and north 10 feet lot 14, North Wayne addition, for $500.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Commencing June 1st and until Sept. 30, 1900, summer tourist tickets will be on sale to the Northern Michigan Resorts good to return until Oct. 31st, 1900. See that your tickets read via the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway. Descriptive matter of the Michigan resorts, time cards and full information can be had by addressing

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A.,
9-S-tf Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIG WORDS SIMPLIFIED.

1—Mrs. Whack—Brudder Jabbers, I desires to congratulate yo' on your Sunday's disco'se. It was de most learned promulgation of eloquent preachification dat ebber greeted de ears ob de populace.
Brudder Jabbers—Sister Whack, I duzzent quite grab yo' meaning.

2—Mrs. Whack—Why, you old ignoramus! I means dat yo' sermon yistiddy was hot stuff! Dat's what I means.

NO GOLD TICKET.

W. D. BYNUM THINKS THERE IS SMALL PROSPECT OF ONE.

Gold Democrats Large in the Great Parties—Henry U. Johnson Out for Bryan.

New York, July 13.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

"The gold democrats will not put a ticket in the field this year," said W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, chairman of the gold democratic executive committee in 1896.

"We cannot get our electors on the official ballot in New York because no votes were cast for the party candidate for governor in 1898 and the state law requires that a certain number of votes shall have been cast for state offices in the preceding election before the nominees of any party can go on the official ballot in the pending contest. Our party organization in New York was abandoned two years ago, members of our party voting other tickets.

"The only way we can have our candidates for electors put on the official ballot is by petition of a certain number of voters in each county, an exceedingly difficult thing to do in the present case, as the members of the gold democratic party have affiliated themselves with one or the other of the other parties on the new issue. New York is the only state where our ticket might do the republicans some good, and if we cannot get in on the official ballot there is little use of nominating a national ticket. The new Australian ballot laws in other states also operate against independent movements."

HENRY U. JOHNSON FOR BRYAN

St. Louis, July 3. Hon. Henry U. Johnson, republican ex-congressman from the Sixth district of Indiana, has positively declared himself for Bryan. Mr. Johnson was regarded as the brainiest man in the house while he was a member of that body and his opposition to the policy of the administration on several occasions led to lively tilts between him and the republican side of the house.

Since his retirement from public life Mr. Johnson has been practicing law in this city, but owing to failing health he has announced his intention to return to his former home at Richmond, Ind. Mr. Johnson is one of the most vigorous speakers in the country, and if he regains his health he will be heard in behalf of the democratic ticket. In reference to his action, Mr. Johnson said last night over his own signature:

"I am out of harmony with the democratic party in its position on the financial question, but this question pales into insignificance, in my opinion, when compared with the more momentous questions upon which that party is clearly in the right. Economic mistakes can be corrected, but what remedy can be found when a people abandon their high ideals and lapse into moral decadence?

"I believe in republican institutions and despise oppression. I want to see my countrymen preserve their own liberty and refrain from invading the liberty of other people. My aspirations will certainly fall of realization if the republican party, now thoroughly committed to expansion by violence over unwilling subjects, is continued in power, while the ascendency of Mr. Bryan and his party will, in my judgment, prevent us from committing a great wrong to others and irreparable injury to ourselves. I shall support Mr. Bryan for president. The condition of my health will probably prevent me from taking an active part in the campaign. Henry U. Johnson."

TREATY WITH ITALY.

New York, July 13.—The commercial treaty between the United States and Italy just ratified by the Italian chamber of deputies, is an agreement similar to those already made with France and Germany under section 3 of the Dingley act. Its text has not yet been made public, but it admits to the United States from Italy at the reduced rates, provided in section 3 of the Dingley act, the articles those enumerated included brandies wines, works of art and arts. The principle benefit received by the United States is understood to be a reduction in the Italian duty on wheat imported from this country.

All trains on the Nickel Plate road have connections at Buffalo with all eastern lines running trains from that point. Also at Brocton for Chautauqua Lake points on trains Nos. 1 and 6, reaching Chatauqua Lake the following day, early morning and early evening. These are advantages which should be greatly appreciated by all, and especially tourists destined to eastern points. Up-to-date drawing room sleeping cars on all trains. Individual club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 on all dining cars of the Nickel Plate road. No excess fare is charged on any of our trains. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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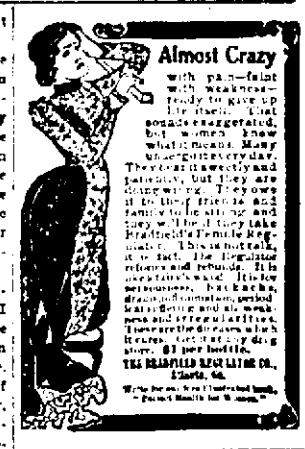
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with pain—faint with weakness—ready to give up in despair. That sounds exaggerated, but women know what it means. Many thousands every day. They cure it sweetly and instantly, but they are dying with it. They owe it to their friends and family to do all they can and they will do it if they take Bradfield's Female Regulator. This is not talk, it is fact. The Regulator relieves and rebuilds. It is over fifty years old. It has never failed in a single case of painful menstruation, period headache, leucorrhœa and all weaknesses and irregularities of women. There are the diseases which it cures. Get it at any drug store. $1 per bottle.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE

It Makes Restful Sleep.

Celery King promptly and certainly overcomes constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to relieve these by pills is a serious mistake, for the drastic purgative ingredients used by the pill makers only irritate the delicate tissues of the bowels and thus aggravate the cause of wakefulness. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its tonic effect on the nerves and its direct action on the bowels.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

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Wellington Cafe.

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83 CALHOUN STREET.

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The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanoes, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cannon of Arizona, en route.

Same high-grade service that has made the Santa Fe the favorite route to Southern California.

Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

Beginning July 1.

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CHICAGO.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

EFFECT OF A HEALTHY RELIGION ON THE PHYSICAL WELL BEING—GRACE THE SALT OF THE HEART.

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1900.—Dr Talmage is now traveling in Norway, where he has been deeply interested in the natural phenomena and the quaint social life of that wonderful land. In his discourse this week he argues, contrary to the opinion of many, that religion is an active principle which works constantly for the welfare of body and mind and soul. His text is: Luke, xiv., 34: "Salt is good."

The Bible is a dictionary of the finest similes. It employs among living creatures, storks and eagles and doves and unicorns and sheep and cattle; among trees, sycamores and terebinths and pomegranates and almonds and apples; among jewels, pearls, and amethysts, and jacinths, and chrysophrases. Christ uses no stale illustrations. The lilies that he plucks for his text are dewy fresh; the ravens in his discourses are not stuffed specimens of birds, but are full with life from wing tip to wing tip; the fish he points to are not still silent the gills, as though they had gasped, but a squirm in the net just brought up on the beach of Tiberias. In my text, which is the peroration of one of his sermons, he stops on a crystal and holds it before his congregation as an illustration of divine grace in the heart, when he says, what we all know by experiment, "Salt is good."

I shall try to carry out the Savior's idea in this text, and in the first place say to you that grace is like salt in its beauty. In Galicia there are mines of salt with excavations and underground passages reaching, I am told, 280 miles. For underground there are chapels and halls of reception, the columns, the altars, and the pulpits of salt. When the king and the princes come to visit these mines, the whole place is illuminated, and the glory of crystal walls and crystal ceilings and crystal floors and crystal columns, under the glare of the torches and the lamps, needs words of crystal to describe it. But you need go so far as that to find the beauty of salt. You live in a land which produces millions of bushels of it in a year, and you can take the morning rail train, and in a few hours get to the salt mines and see the sparkle and you have this article in spring, noon and night on your table. Salt has all the beauty of the snowflake and water foam, [illegible] added. It is beautiful to the naked eye, but under the microscope the stars and the diamonds and the white tree branches, and the columns and the bridges of the sun glints them. There is [illegible] mechanical skill in one of the crystals of salt than human invention has ever demonstrated in an Alhambra or St. Peter's. I would take all time, with an infringement on eternity, for an angel of God to tell me half the glories in a salt crystal. So with the grace of God; it is perfectly beautiful. I have seen it smooth out wrinkles of care from the brow. I have seen it make an old man feel almost young again; I have seen it lift the stooping form, and put sparkle into the eye. Solomon discovered its [illegible] qualities when he said: "Sorrow to the heart." It will [illegible] the food, and to purify the blood, and to calm the pulse, and to quiet the spleen; and instead of a prayer-test of twenty years ago, a man in a philosophical mood is to be experimented upon to know how he can be well [illegible] I am speaking now of that religion not of that kind that sits for three hours [illegible] Among the Turks that prospers best in a climate of the liver. I speak of that Christ preached. I say that religion has come to stay, that disease will [illegible] and that a man 100 years old will come in from basking in the sun and say, "I feel tired; I think it is time for me to go," and without physical pang, heaven [illegible]

The chief beauty of grace is in its [illegible] It takes that which was [illegible] and cold and repulsive, and [illegible] it all over again. It pours [illegible]'s nature what David calls "the beauty of holiness." It extracts everything that is hateful and [illegible] If jealousy and pride and [illegible] and worldliness lurk about, they are banished, and have a very small [illegible] Jesus throws upon the soul the fragrance of a summer garden as he comes in, saying: "I am the rose of Sharon," and he submerges it with the glory of a spring morning as he says, "I am the light." Oh, how much that grace did for the three Hebrews! It took John Bunyan, the [illegible] dreamer. It took John Newton, the infidel sailor, and in the midst of the battle one made him cry out, "My master's God, have mercy upon me!" It took John Summerfield from a life of sin, and by the hand of a Christian maker of edge-tools led him into the pulpit, that burns still with the light of that Christian eloquence which charmed thousands to the Jesus whom he once despised. Ah, you may search all the earth over for anything so beautiful or beautifying as the grace of God. Go all through the deep mine passages of Wieliczka and amidst the underground kingdoms of salt in Hallstadt, and show me anything so exquisite, so transcendently beautiful as this grace of God fashioned and hung in eternal crystal.

Again grace is like salt, in the fact that it is necessary for life. Man and beast perish without salt. What are those paths across the western prairies? Why, they were made there by deer and buffalo going to and coming away from the salt licks. Chemists and physicians, all the world over, tell us that salt is a necessity of life. And so with the grace of God you must have it or die. I do not know a greater fool's work in all the world than to see a man, a soul of shoddy, strap adjusting [illegible] or a light feather, dressing for a night in all the greatest part of the banquet of life is over, or a mellifluous [illegible] powders and mustard plasters have failed to do their work but [illegible] dismally a mere superfluity, a string of bells around a horse's neck, while he draws the load, and in no way helping him to draw it. So far from that, I declare the grace of God to be the first and the last necessity. I is food we must take, or starve in an eternity of famine. It is clothing, without which we freeze to the [illegible] of infinite terror. It is the plank, and the only plank, on which we can float shoreward. It is the ladder, and the only ladder, on which we can climb up into the light. It is a positive necessity for the soul. You can tell very easily what the effect would be of a person refused to take salt into the body. The energies would fail, the lungs would struggle with the air, slow fevers would crawl through the brain, the heart would flutter, and the life would be gone. Salt, a necessity for the life of the body the grace of God a necessity for the life of the soul.

Again I remark, that grace is like salt in abundance. God has strewn salt in vast profusion all over the continents. Russia seems built on a salt-cellar. There is one region of that country that turns out 90,000 tons in a year. England and Russia and Italy have inexhaustible resources in this respect. Norway and Sweden, white with snow above, white with salt beneath. Austria, yielding 900,000 tons annually. Nearly all the nations rich in it in rock-salt, spring-salt, sea-salt. Christ, the Creator of the world, when he uttered our text, knew it would be more and more significant as the shafts were sunk, and the springs were bored, and the pumps were worked, and the crystals were gathered. So the grace of God is abundant. It is for all hands, for all ages, for all conditions. It seems to underbid everything. Pardon for the worst sin, comfort for the sharpest suffering, brightest light for the thickest darkness. Around about the salt lakes of Saxony there are 10,000 men toiling day and night, and yet they never exhaust the saline treasures. And if the 1,600,000,000 of our race should now cry out to God for his mercy, there would be enough for each one of the farthest ones in [illegible] for the most desperate on the drop of the gallows. It is an ocean of mercy; and if Europe and Asia, Africa, North and South America, and all the islands of the sea, were down in it today, they would have room enough to wash and come up clean. Let no man think that his case is too tough a one for God to [illegible] up as though your sin may be [illegible] thinking, let me tell you that God's grace is a bridge not built on earthly piers, but suspended and spanning the awful chasm of your guilt, one end resting upon the rock of eternal promises, and the other on the foundation of heaven. Sometimes when a bride is surrounded with jewels that no one after him ever dared to wear it, but our King, Jesus, takes off the robe of his righteousness, a robe [illegible] and heaven-imparted, and reaches it out to the worst wretch in all the earth, and says, "Put that on, wear it now! wear it forever!"

Again the grace of God is like salt in the way we come at it. The salt on the surface is almost always impure that which interests the Rocky Mountains and the South American pampas and in India; but the miners go down through the shafts and through the dark labyrinths, and along by galleries of rock, and with torches and pickaxes find their way under the very foundations of the earth, to where the salt lies that makes up the nation's wealth. To get to the best saline springs of the earth huge machinery goes down, boring depth below depth, depth below depth, until from under the very roots of the mountains the saline water supplies the aqueduct. This water is brought to the surface and is exposed in tanks to the sun for evaporation, or it is put in boilers mightily heated, and the water evaporates and the salt gathers at the bottom of the tank—the work is completed, and the fortune is made. So with the grace of God. It is to be profoundly sought after. With all the concentrated energies of body, mind and soul we must dig for it. No man stumbles accidentally on it. We need to go down to the very lowest strata of earnestness and faith to find it. Superficial exploration will not turn it up. We must strive and implore and dig until we strike the spring foaming with living waters. Then the work of evaporation begins; and so when the saline waters are exposed to the sun, the vapors float away, leaving nothing but the pure white salt at the bottom of the tank, so when the Christian's soul is exposed to the Sun of Righteousness the vapors of pride and worldliness float off, and there is chiefly left behind pure white holiness of heart. Then, as in the case of the salt, the fortune is added. Blessing troubles, [illegible] countless riches of Jordan quicken the evaporation of worldliness and the city Ultimation of grace.

Have you not been in enough trouble to leave the work go on? I was reading of Aristotle, who said there was a field of flowers in Sicily so sweet that once a hound coming on the track of game, came to that field and was bewildered by the perfumes, and so lost the track. Oh! that our souls might become like a "field which the Lord hath blessed," and exhale so much of the sweetness of Christian character that the hounds of temptation, coming on our track, might lose it, and go howling back with disappointment.

But, I remark again, that the grace of God is like the salt in its preservative quality. You know that salt absorbs the moisture of particles of food and infuses them with brine, which preserves them for a long time. Salt is the great antiputrefactor of the world. Experiments in preserving food, have tried sugar, and smoke, and air-tight jars, and everything else; but so long as the world stands Christ's words will be suggestive, and men will admit that, as a grace of God, the earth would have become a stale carcass long before this. That grace is the only preservative of laws and constitutions and literature. Just as soon as a government loses this salt of divine grace, it perishes. The philosophy of this day, so far as it is antagonistic to this religion, putrefies and stinks. The great want of our schools of learning and our institutions of science today is, not more Leyden jars, and galvanic batteries, and spectroscopes, and philosophical apparatus, but more of that grace that will teach our men of science that the God of the universe is the God of the Bible. How strange it is that in all their magnificent sweep of the telescope they have not seen the morning star of Jesus, and that in all their experiments with light and heat they have not seen the light and felt the warmth of the Sun of Righteousness! We want more of the salt of God's grace in our homes, in our schools, in our colleges, in our social life, in our Christianity. And that which has it will live—that which has it not will die. I proclaim the tendency of everything earthly to putrefaction and death—the religion of Christ its only preservative.

My subject is one of great congratulation to those who have with it in their souls this Gospel antiseptic. This salt will preserve them through the temptations and sorrows of life, and through the ages of eternity. I do not mean to say that you will have a smooth time because you are a Christian. On the contrary, if you do your whole duty, I will promise you a rough time. You march through an enemy's country, and they will try to double up both flanks, and to cut you off from your base of supplies. The way you wave will not be with joy across, but on all places to the hilt, and pouring on your head over heaps of the slain. But I think that God omnipotent will see you through. I think He will. But why do I talk like an atheist, when I ought to say I know He will? "Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation."

When Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, died, years ago, I lost a good friend. He impressed me mightily with the horrors of war. In the eight hours that we rode together in the cars he recited to me the scenes through which he had passed in the civil war. He said that there came one battle upon which everything seemed to pivot. Telegrams from Washington said that the life of the nation depended upon that struggle. He said to me: "I went into that battle, sir, with my son, his mother and I though everything of him. You know how a father will feel toward his son who is coming up manly, and brave, and good. Well, the battle opened and concentrated, and it was awful! Horses and riders bent and twisted and piled up together; it was awful, sir! We quit firing and took to the point of the bayonet. Well, sir, I didn't feel like myself that day. I had prayed to God for strength for that particular battle, and I went into it feeling that I had in my right arm the strength of ten giants," and as the governor brought his arm down on the back of the seat it fairly made the car tremble. "Well," he said, "the battle was desperate, but after awhile we gained a little, and we marched on a little. I turned round to the troops and shouted, 'Come on, boys!' and I stepped across a dead soldier, and lo! it was my son. I saw at the first glance he was dead, and yet I did not dare to stop a minute, for the crisis had come in the battle; so I just got down on my knees, and I threw my arms around him, and I gave him one good kiss, and said, 'Good-bye, dear,' and springing up and shouted, 'Come on, boys!'" So it is in the Christian conflict—it is a fierce fight. Eternal interests seem dependent on the strife. Heaven is waiting for the bulletins to announce the tremendous issue. Hail of shot, gash of saber, fall of battle-axe, groaning on every side. We can not stop for loss or bereavement, or anything else. With one parting embrace and one loving kiss we utter our farewells and then cry, "Come on, boys! There are other heights to be conquered, there are other crowns to be won."

Yet, as one of the Lord's surgeons, I must bind up two or three wounds. Just put them now, whatever they be. I have been told there is nothing like salt to stop the bleeding of a wound, and so I take this salt of Christ's Gospel and put it on the lacerated soul. It smarts a little at first; but see the bleeding stops, and lo! the flesh comes again as the flesh of a little child. "Salt is good." "Comfort one another with these words."

"HOT AIR" FOREIGN ORACLES

One of the pleasantest lines of a newspaper work is the composition of those editorial articles on foreign politics which unmask the designs of the great powers and explain what is known as a world movement on a stupendious scale. It is work that confers dignity on the writer from the impressive nature of the material with which it deals. It is not artificialized as sharply as other kinds of work, because it takes one's breath away at the start. Very few people, for example, distinguish between the articles on the Chinese situation which the newspapers are obliged to publish every other day. They like to see these articles on an editorial page as a sign that the paper is keeping up with the times; but so long as they all have the air of certainty they are all equally able and authoritative. The man who can speak familiarly as to what the "Russian Colossus" is up to, and what France thinks about it, has everything in his own hands. Nobody thinks of checking him off. That familiar tone does the business. World politics afford the one sinecure in the newspaper profession. In general these articles conform to one of two types. There is the solemn judicious article, which, though masterly, is found, on analysis, to be somewhat non-committal. And there is the article of mysterious sources. New York Commercial Advertiser.

DEVELOPED TINY VOLCANOES.

Not far from Laytonville, Cal., a circular patch of ground has raised a crop of little volcanoes. Not long ago a tremendous rumbling and roaring drew attention to the fact that twenty-five spouters had broken loose on the side of the mountain, each resembling a volcano in shape, with the characteristic crater, and from each crater gushed mud and warm vapor. Each "volcano" was about five feet high, and the liquid mud, steaming and sputtering, was thrown to a height of twenty-five feet and ran down the sides of the little hills like streams of lava.—Chicago Chronicle.

IN ORDINARY ENGLISH.

Who discovered, or rather revived, the word "unwariness," as denoting the true meaning of a speaker's words? This is the latest query of Dr. Murray for the purposes of his new English dictionary. The word in a similar connection was employed in the seventeenth century, but it dropped into desuetude and did not reappear until some twenty years ago. When it was revived, in the eighties, it was printed between inverted commas, but it has now passed that probationary stage and become merged in ordinary English.—London Chronicle.

IRON AND COMMERCE.

Madame de Stael once bestowed that "Providence fights on the side of the biggest battalions." In the war of commerce and industry, it is conceivable that Providence may in the future seem to interpose on behalf of the nation that has the largest available supplies of cheap iron ores—The Engineering Magazine.

REWARD FOR VICTORY

How Great Britain Appreciates Her Successful Commanders in the Field.

[Cassell's Saturday Journal.]

The duke of Norfolk, her majesty's (late) postmaster general, recently severed a link in a chain of history which stretches back to Flodden Field. In that battle the earl of Surrey, an ancestor of the duke, distinguished himself by a feat of arms for which he was awarded a perpetual pension of £10 a year. From year's end to year's end, century in and century out, the duke's descendants have received annually a check for £10 from the British government so that Lord Surrey's bravery has cost the country something like $15,480. The duke of York has now commuted the pension, letting the country off for £800 cash down.

Trafalgar is one of the brightest names in English history, and it is fitting that the name of Nelson should head the list of rewards. Speaking from a purely business point of view, Lord Nelson will eventually cost the country more in hard cash than any British hero, either on land or sea. The present Lord Nelson is still reaping the fruits of the victory of Trafalgar in the shape of a handsome pension of £5,000 a year, which was granted in 1806 to all the Lord Nelsons forever, in addition to special grants amounting to £110,000, £90,000 of which was laid out in Trafalgar house, Salisbury, in which Lord Nelson still lives. Altogether, reckoning to the end of the century, Lord Nelson's heroism has cost Great Britain £580,000, and will cost half a million sterling for every century the title lasts.

Up to now the Wellington balance sheet shows that the great duke has cost the nation more in hard cash than the hero of Trafalgar, but the present duke of Wellington is the last of the line who will profit by his great ancestor's heroism. England has already paid, either to the first duke or to his descendants, over three-quarters of a million sterling. The duke was granted two annuities of £2,000 for himself and his next two heirs, and with the present duke the pension ceases.

The pension of the duke of Marlborough has cost the country something like a million pounds in hard cash. In 1707 a pension of £1,000 a year was granted to him, and the pension continued in existence until sixteen years ago, when it was commuted for the sum of £107,780. Up to this time nearly three-quarters of a million sterling has been paid to the duke and his successors. The present duke of Marlborough still lives in a house bought for his great ancestor after his victory at Blenheim, and in addition to this £210,000 was spent on a second palace, which was presented to the duke by the government of his day.

Lord Raglan is another peer who has good reasons to be thankful for the heroism of his ancestor. The bravery of Lord Raglan in the Crimean war has cost the government a round £100,000 in pensions to his widow and successors, but the pension dies out after the life of the present peer.

The sinking of seven Spanish ships and the capture of a Spanish general 118 years ago are still costing the country £2,000 a year, which goes to Lord Rodney, whose ancestor, the famous admiral, relieved Gibraltar in 1782, and was granted the pension for his gallantry. It was originally granted for life, and as he died many years later, his bravery would only have cost the country £18,000, but for the fact that after his death an act was passed perpetuating the pension for all time. So that Lord Rodney still receives the money, and the total sum paid up to now is £234,000. Compared with this, the £28,000 which Sir Colin Campbell received for the final relief of Lucknow can hardly be described as extravagant.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, since his succession to the peerage in 1890, has received £20,000 on account of his father's heroism in Abyssinia, where, by the brilliant storming of the fort which gave him his title, he won for himself and the present lord a pension of £2,000 a year. Before he died Lord Napier profited to the extent of £41,000 by his brilliant exploits at Magdala.

There are many little oddities in connection with these grants, all of which were made by special act of parliament, as the grant of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener was made last year. The pensions are paid quarterly, and are free from taxation, except in one or two cases, where they are subject to an income tax. Each act states that the pension must not be transferred, alienedd, conveyed, disposed, charged, or encumbered for longer than the life of the possessor. It is interesting, for purposes of comparison, to note that the official rate of compensation for wounds and injuries in war is: Major general and brigadier general, £350 a year; colonel and lieutenant colonel, £300 a year; major, £200; captain, £100; lieutenant and second lieutenant, £70.

A GLORIOUS DIAMOND.

Perhaps as compact a form as any into which it would be possible to put $100,000 would be that of a diamond. One valued at that amount, to be seen here in New York, is a canary-colored African stone, weighing 125¾ karats, and in size about as big as a medium-sized English walnut. Though having many faults, the top of this diamond has a round contour not unlike that of the end of such a walnut, while upon its under side it tapers down to a point, being thus in its general form like many a smaller diamond mounted in a ring. This diamond, however, is not mounted, except that it is set in a very simple little holder by which it can be conveniently held up for inspection, this being merely a short stem of gold with branching arms at the top, within which the diamond is secured, the extremeties of the arms being made to clasp over the diamond's edge. By means of this little golden handle the diamond may be held up to view just as a rosebud might be on its stem. Even at the valuation placed upon it this beautiful stone is not for sale. Owned by the diamond and gem merchants whose familiar name it bears, it is kept as one of the treasures of the house. Sight of it has afforded pleasure to many.—New York Sun.

TOO PRODIGAL OF MOVEMENT.

In solid, stationary structures the Chinaman can supply his own needs unaided; but the field for producing those aggregations of engineering and mechanical skill based on the theory or application of movement, especially of economical movement, lies unbroken and the toil is rich, says William Barclay Parsons in the Engineering Magazine. The idea of economy in movement is absolutely lacking in the Chinese a singular circumstance, as there is no other nationality so strongly economical, even to the point of parsimony, as the Chinese. This trait is shown in his dwellings, in his clothes, and in all his details of living, except in those where movement is the main theme. The development that is to come will be, therefore, along this line, and will show itself primarily in methods of moving people and goods—namely, in means of transportation; secondly, in the methods of moving the great untouched mineral wealth from its existing subterranean hiding places to the surface, that is, in mining; and thirdly, in all matters of construction whose parts are moving—namely, machines. If, therefore, I were asked to enumerate the relative importance of engineering development I should reply: means of transportation; hydraulic machinery; mining; and then those machines which can compete against a very low-priced manual labor, and which can, if possible, enter a field of work not now undertaken, such as electric lighting.

CANNOT OVERRUN CHINA.

The military strength of Russia in Manchuria and on the Pacific coast cannot be estimated, but it is doubted if she could muster, at the maximum figure, 100,000 troops. That such a force can cope with restlessness in China, especially when communication is by road only, is impossible. Russia has her hands full in the development of the vast resources of Siberia; here millions of colonists must be absorbed before anything can be attempted in China. Meanwhile, notwithstanding fierce resistion, progress must inevitably go on in China, solidifying, the masses of the people. It is a problem whether the national spirit of the Chinese will not soon be unified to such an extent as to be able successfully to resist Russia when she is ready to begin her "Russianization." It is argued that because Russia has been able to absorb and "Russianize" the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes of central and northern Asia that she will be equally successful in dealing with the Chinese. But the handling of immense masses of population that have a grand past from which to gain individuality is quite different from overawing weak and scattered tribes.—National Geographic Magazine.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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In the Philippines, or in that part of the islands where there are schools, the attendance of boys vastly exceeds that of girls. Civilization has not spread sufficiently in that part of the world to inculcate the idea that women need to be educated.

SOVEREIGN OF EGYPT.

The Methods of Life and the Character of the Khedive of the Land of the Nile.

[London Chronicle.]

The life of His Highness is very different from that which in the western world is usually associated with an eastern sovereign. To begin with, the Khedive has received a splendid European education. He learned English as a child under tutors specially selected and sent to Cairo for his benefit and that of his brother, Prince Mehemet. When twelve years of age he entered the celebrated Hetzins school, at Geneva, and afterwards continued his scholastic career at the Theresianum, at Vienna, from which he was called by the sudden death of his father, the Khedive Tewfik, to ascend the throne of Egypt at the age of eighteen, in 1892. At Vienna he was something of a favorite with the Austrain emperor, who saw that the prince was given a military training in addition to the ordinary school work. Naturally highly intelligent, Abbas proved himself both industrious and capable. He has the gift of tongues, and can talk in at least six languages.

English, French, German, Italian, Turkish and Arabic, the last being in common use throughout Egypt. Every official day of his life he will most probably converse in at least four of these languages.

His Highness has a prodigious memory and great capacity for mastering detail. He is a hard worker, and every moment of his time is parceled out with exactness. He usually rises at 5:30 in the morning, and then goes out riding, an exercise of which he is passionately fond, till about 8, when he has breakfast. Soon afterward he is busily engaged in state affairs with his secretaries and ministers, and this fills up the forenoon till luncheon hut, that meal over, he is at work again with his staff until his public reception hour comes around, when he meets all those who have the right to call upon him and a good number who haven't. In the evening there are dinners, balls, receptions, the opera, and the theater. All this gives one the impression, a perfectly correct one, that Abbas is no languid Oriental, but a prince of high ability and remarkable energy.

Nor is he less interesting from the purely domestic point of view. As a sovereign he has to be a great deal at the state palaces of Abdin, at Cairo, and Ras-el-Tin, at Alexandria, the former being the winter, the latter being the summer capital of Egypt, but he likes nothing better than to leave these for his more private palaces of Koubbeh or Montazah, his seaside place. Koubbeh is some five miles from Cairo, and here His Highness lives after much the same fashion as might a great English landowner of the most modern type. He keeps a splendid stud, and his beautiful horses, English bred as well as Arabs, are his special pride. On the estate itself he has brought into use the latest things in American agricultural machinery, and he takes an active part in the supervision of his numerous farms and cotton plantations in the Nile valley—from which, indeed, he derives the larger part of his vast private wealth.

His official income is £100,000 a year, and an equal amount is paid to the other members of the Khedive family. Besides his pronounced taste for the life of a country gentleman Abbas has a taste, or rather a passion, which is not generally shared by country gentlemen. He is a skilled musician and is devoted to music. He keeps a private band of about fifty performers who find in him a generous patron, but a relentless critic. Woe betide the man who makes a false note!

His Highness is a strict Mohammedan, and as such eschews both wines and spirits. His abstinence goes even further, for in a country where everybody smokes he will have nothing to do with the fragrant weed. Like his father, he is a monogamist, although his religion allows him four wives if he wants them. He is known to be greatly attached to his consort, who was a Circassian lady of the Khedivial household before her marriage. They have several daughters and one son, the heir apparent, who was born in February of last year. By a special decree of the Sultan, who is still suzerain of Egypt, the Khediviate descends directly from father to son in the western manner. The domestic entourage of the Khedive is presided over by the Dowager Khedivah, or Khedivah mere, as the princess is called. This is in accordance with usual Oriental custom, which accords precedence to a man's mother over his wife.

French people who are more fond of bon-bons and sweetmeats perhaps than any other nation, give every opportunity for candymakers to roll up fortunes. Persians alone, it is estimated, spend $180,000 a year upon confecti.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS AND THE GENTILE WOMAN AND THE LESSON WHICH HER FAITH TEACHES.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 15, 1900.

Topic—"A Gentile Woman's Faith."

Text—Mark vii., 24-30.

As time passed and Jesus intensified His teachings concerning Himself as the Son of God, come to earth to save mankind, the ruling men among the Jews became more and more jealous. He was winning the day, and they foresaw that Mosaism and the ceremonial system must soon lose their hold upon the people. When, as John reports, Jesus boldly appropriated to Himself the grace to give life eternal to all who would receive Him, the Pharisees were furious; the more so when, as Mark writes in the first twenty-three verses of this seventh chapter, Christ assailed the superficial ceremonialism. The attack came from their side (vii., 1-2), because the disciples of Jesus had broken away from slavish observances. Consequently the Pharisees assailed them, and in Mark's account of the clash we hear Jesus speaking in the heat of holy indignation. So stirred was He, that, having done with the Pharisees, He (Mark vii., 14) "called to Him the multitude again and said: 'Hear Me all of you and understand.'" What He taught them was, that it is the condition of one's inner thoughts, feelings and life which determines the kind of man he is, and not the observance of certain forms.

Just why, as our lesson piece (verse 24) informs us, He "arose and went away into the borders of Tyre and Sidon" we do not know. Possibly because He perceived the atmosphere in Galilee was becoming ominously full of peril to His life, and as His work was not yet finished He would retire for a time and let the feelings of His foes cool. For some reason best known to Himself He did go westward about thirty and maybe fifty miles, to the coast of the Mediterranean. Tyre lay thirty miles and Sidon twenty still farther on that shore. As it was "into the borders" of those two cities, we cannot be sure He entered the towns.

JESUS SEEKING REST.

From the fact (verse 24) of His seeking seclusion and not letting any know where He was, we may judge He was overworked and weary. There is no toil so taxing to a man's strength as talking and contending. We often wonder how speakers in a political campaign endure the draught that daily speaking makes upon their nervous system. These campaigns continue hardly more than three months at most, and at the close the exhausted orator seeks some secluded place and spends weeks in recuperating. But Jesus had been talking incessantly for more than two years, and that, too, in the face of fierce critics, who were bent on "catching Him" in His speech. Small wonder, then, that He quit the turmoil in Capernaum and went quietly westward into the borders of these heathen cities. Mark tells us "He could not be hid." Neither could He, nor can He. Every hour since Jesus of Nazareth was baptized in Jordan and returned from the temptation in the desert He has been openly manifest. His name and fame have so filled the earth that territories where the idolatries still dominate the spirits of the pagans are so touched by His influence that believers in Jesus can be found in about every nation under heaven. So here among the gentiles there was (verse 25) a woman who had "heard of Him," although He had not been in the region hitherto. Rumors have always run fast and far on the telegraph of the tongue in those oriental countries, and doubtless this Greek had heard of the miracles performed by the new Prophet over in Galilee. Our lesson is entitled "The Gentile Woman's Faith," emphasis being laid on gentile. It was true, as the progress of the present story shows, that Christ did not seek to serve and save the gentiles as He did the Jews. Why? Perhaps we shall know by and by. Enough for me that the Master (verse 27) did here disclose a difference of favor for the Jews, and yet there was blessing for the gentile woman when she exercised faith.

MOTHER'S URGENT REQUEST.

Her cause was one which Christ could not ignore, because there was a child in the case. Notice the fullness of the mother's faith. She did not debate in her mind whether the disease might be incurable. She did not parley as much as the leper did who said: "If thou wilt thou canst make me clean." She just fell at His feet and (verse 26) "besought Him that He would cast forth the devil out of her daughter." This she did because she had full knowledge of the desperateness of the child's condition. Probably all parents pray for their children. Whoever of them pray for themselves, pray also for their children. It is nature's deepest impulse, the parental, that moves them. But what as to the earnestness of their asking, and the assurance that the omnipotent Christ can exorcise any evil spirit whatsoever that may have entered into the child? Is it not probable that few professing Christians have such courage of confidence as this Syrophoenician mother manifested? She was broken-hearted because of her daughter's condition, but she had not a question or a quaver of doubt as to Christ's ability to dispossess the devil. Faith is the essential in securing divine favor. "Believe ye that I can?" asked Christ on one occasion. On all occasions if we had hearing acute enough we might hear Him say: "Believe ye that I can?"

Sometimes there is delay even where there is faith equal to this afflicted parent's faith (verse 27) before the plea prevails. To some readers the Master made a rough answer to the afflicted applicant for help: "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs." It was no more a social indignity to call a gentile a dog than in our day it is a social indignity to call a lie-brick a Jew. Jesus was far too gentle to wound the feelings of any one. So when at the wedding in Cana, at the outset of His public career, He said to Mary, His mother: "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" it was not a rude address, as some have counted it.

EXAMPLE OF FAITH.

The faith of this Greek is good as an example for us because (verse 28) it was not commanding. She did not come to Christ to urge claims; at least not in the temper of people who talk as if God were under obligation to give them whatever they request. There is more of such presumption probably than we are aware of, it being a feeling that choice is not left with the Lord.

Suppose this Greek had gone off in anger when Jesus bade her wait until the Jews had received all they needed—"let the children first be filled." It would not have helped matters. The demon in the daughter would have been only too well satisfied if things had taken such a turn. Only the sufferer would have suffered the more, and the mother's anguish have become more intolerable. As it was, she meekly acknowledged her subordinate claim on His mercy. We are not of the chosen. We are not so much as the great gentiles, who are dogs. We are only the little house dogs under the Master's table. As these are allowed the crumbs that fall, all we ask of Thee, great Master, is a crumb of Thy miraculous mercy, a word of Thy power to drive the demon out of the child.

Modesty like this moved the clemency of Christ instantly, and "He said unto her (verse 29): For this saying go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter." Without delay she left for her home in full assurance that it would be found as He had promised. The reality of our faith comes to its test when the moment of light has come. When we ask for a blessing and then go our way wondering whether anything will come of our asking usually nothing does come of it. But to grasp the promises, "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," and hold out our hearts in absolute certainty that it will be so, subject to but one exception, the divine will to bless us more by denying than by granting), then will we be as successful as this woman was.

LESSON FOR ALL CHRISTIANS.

As to what else occurred during Christ's visit to the Mediterranean coast the scriptures are silent. There is one thought, however, that will arise—it was not a waste of His time and aid to take such a wide detour from the track of His former itineraries to deliver just one sufferer from the power of the evil spirit. With us conscientious people are often perplexed with the thought that they are not as fully engaged in good works as they should be. Maybe they should work with several societies instead of the one or two they are now supporting. Conscientiousness is a great grace of character, and to "keep a conscience void of offense," a "good conscience," as Paul said he had, is a high achievement. But it is quite possible that Martha's one defect was overconscientiousness concerning service for the Lord. She took Christian labor, as many of us do, too seriously. Jesus took it as it came, and so set us a safe example. Where there was a multitude that He could serve He gladly served it. When He had but one hearer (John 4. v.xxix.), although it was but a woman. He was just as intent on saving her as if there had been a host that day at Jacob's well in the suburbs of Sychar. Fully applied, this will lead the pastor and preacher and Sunday school teacher to as much earnestness of effort for a small church or a small class as for crowded pews and full class forms. Jesus used well His opportunity. Well will it be if we use ours with equal fidelity.

THE GIANT SLOTH.

An expedition has been organized in London for the purpose of searching for the giant sloth, which, it is hoped, will be found in a living state. The expedition will be under the immediate supervision of a scientist, who will go to Patagonia in search of the animal whose species has been extinct for thousands of years. Speaking of the subject recently an expert said:

"At first sight it seems absurd to expect to find a relic of the antidiluvian world still alive, but, in fact, it is nothing of the sort.

"Quite lately Dr. Moreno found in a cave near Last Hope Inlet remains of the Neomylodon, which certainly gave the impression to having belonged to an animal only recently dead. He discovered large pieces of skin, which could hardly have lasted from a former geological period, and detected on the skull even the coloring matter of the blood.

"So great an authority as Prof Ray Linkester regards it as quite possible that this sloth was by no means the last of its species, and even looks forward to the day when we may see one at the Zoo, with, as he quaintly puts it, 'a blue ribbon round its neck.'

"Small as the world has grown, it has probably yet many surprises in store for mankind, and many less promising quests have been undertaken than this search for the Neomylodon. It is possible that the greatest surprise of all awaits us in that strange region to which Patagonia is the nearest known land.

"Behind the barrier of ice to the southward lies a vast continent, the size of Europe, into which civilized man has never penetrated, and of which we know nothing save that since it possesses hills and valleys it may be conjectured to have many varieties of climate.

"For aught we know, the Mammoth and the Mylodon may be browsing in its forests and the Pterodactyl be flying in its air. Nay, there may even be man himself, or man's immediate predecessor, cut off from all the rest of our species and developing on strange and unknown lines. There are no limits to the possibilities of the Antarctic, and their investigation is perhaps the most fascinating problem which science offers for our solution."

The MEXICAN CENSUS.

The results of the last census taken in Mexico have just been published. Our neighboring republic has a population of 12,491,573, about equally divided between males and females. Two states, Jalisco and Guanajuato, have a population of over 1,000,000, while the third largest state, Mexico, has about 500,000. Among foreign-born people the United States come, next to Spain, the latter having 12,850. The illiteracy returns are not complimentary to this otherwise prosperous neighbor, there being 8,000,000, or over two-thirds of the population, who can neither read nor write. The Roman Catholics number only 200,000 less than the entire population. Over 2,000,000 of the people do not speak Spanish, but use fifty-two Indian languages. In all sixty-three languages are spoken in that country.—Chicago Tribune.

FORCED HER TO CHANGE DIET.

After exhausting medical efforts and all gentle means William Curry, the father of Pearl Curry, who, for the last year, for reasons unknown, has been living on vinegar, salt and lemons until she is practically a skeleton, adopted force to make the girl change her diet, as death was only a matter of a few days. Curry held the girl, and, by desperate efforts, managed to force a small quantity of milk down her throat. This he repeated a number of times during the day, and within three days she began to relish the change of diet, and asked for more. During the year the girl, who is eighteen years old, reduced her weight to sixty-five pounds. Formerly she weighed 135 pounds. She is gaining in weight now.—Peru (Ind.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

ABOUT FISHING RODS.

The Man Who Makes Them Divulges Some Information That is of Value.

Do you know what a high-class trout or bass rod costs—how it is made, what it is made of, and the care that should be bestowed on it? Do you know that there are many men in St. Louis who do not hesitate to spend as much money for the kind of a rod they fancy as would suffice to buy a serviceable and stylish suit of clothes?

A man who didn't know these things, says the Globe-Democrat, though he fancied himself as an amateur angler, and was rather proud of his equipment of rods, reels, lines, etc., broke his favorite rod the other day and took it to the artisan who makes a specialty of such things to have it mended. The manner in which the rod was broken is of interest, as the telling of it may save some other disciple of Izaak a trip to the repairer.

The man had finished his day's sport and stripped the rod—a six-ounce split bamboo—of reel and line. The rod was wet and with a view to drying it the man switched it back and forth with a jerky, lateral movement. The consequence was a sharp snap, and the rod was broken close to the ferrule of the second joint. The strain of that jerky, switching motion was too much for the bamboo that had more than once proved too strong for a six-pound game fish fighting for its life.

"You ought to have had better sense than that," said the artisan, when the man took the rod to the shop to be repaired, and told him how it was broken. The artisan wears a grizzly beard and speaks his mind with perfect freedom, for he owns his shop and has more work than he can do, making golf sticks and fishing rods and repairing guns and other tools of the sportman. "Men come in here nearly every day and make me fidgety doing that same fool trick with rods that I have made or repaired for them. It's a wonder that more rods are not broken that way. A fish never breaks a rod. The man always does it.

"Now, here is a little rod I have just finished for a member of the chamber of commerce. It weighs only six ounces, but a good fisherman can land a forty-pound muskellunge with it and never give it the slightest strain. Yet you might take that rod and switch it in two before you could say Jack Robinson, although every inch of it is hand-wrapped and only the best material was used in making it."

The visitor asked questions and the artisan explained the mysteries of rod making, illustrating his statements as occasion required by practical demonstration of how to do it.

The most approved material for trout and bass rods is split bamboo. The maker buys a lot of bamboo poles, or Calcutta reeds, as they are known to the trade. These he splits into suitable lengths, each split being of triangular form, so that six of them make a circle. The splits are of varying thicknesses, for the several joints of the rod, of course, those at the butt being stiff and strong, while those that form the tip are as flexible as whalebone, such as is put in women's dresses. After the splits are made to fit each other perfectly they are glued together and left to dry. The glue used takes about twelve hours to harden thoroughly. As soon as it is dry the ferrules and mountings are put on; then the artisan dresses the rod down to the size and shape desired. Some anglers prefer the round and some the hexagonal rod—it is purely a matter of taste, although the experts claim that a round rod is better calculated to stand a strain than the other. Next comes a coat of waterproof, which dries in a few hours. The wrapping follows. This is a most difficult process, for one who doesn't know how, but an expert workman does it as easily as our grandmothers knit. The finest quality of silk thread is used, the color being a matter for the person who is having the rod made to decide. If a rod is full-wrapped, that is, if the silk covers every particle of it, about 300 yards of silk are used in the wrapping. But frequently a rod is only wrapped in sections where the greatest strain is supposed to be, and in that case the amount of silk used is considerably less. The cork grip and the guides and tips are on the rod before it is wrapped and the only thing left to do now is to lacquer the silk. This is done from seven to ten times before the rod is regarded as thoroughly waterproofed. It takes from eight to ten hours for each coat of this lacquer to dry.

"So you can easily see," said the artisan, "that it is impossible to turn out a hand-made rod under eight or ten days."

The material in a hand-made rod costs about $8. The artisan made out a list of his expenditures on the rod he had just completed. It follows: Bamboo, 10c; cork grip, 10c; metal mountings, $2.25; guides and tips, $3.00; silk, 30c; two tips, $1.50; varnish, 10c. Total, $7.95.

"So you see, we don't make such a fortune as you might think when we charge $15 or $20 for a rod," observed the artisan. "One of the best judges of a rod in St. Louis is Dabney Carr. I have made two for him, and he has sent several of his friends to me. He can handle a rod too. He made the longest cast I have ever known to be made and he made it with a little rod I built for him with a frog bait that I fixed for the trial. He threw the bait 135 feet by actual measurement. The reel he used was a Talbert and cost $40, so you see the rod isn't the only expensive feature of a first-class outfit. I have not a thing to say against the machine made rods you can get in the stores for from $2 to $6; in fact, I reckon a man can catch as many fish with one of them as he can with the best hand made rod, but if a fisherman wants a fancy rod and can afford to pay for it, I say let him have it. It's a thing he can use for a life time if he will exercise ordinary care. Here is a case of rods a gentleman, whose name I don't know, brought here to have varnished. This little fly rod he told me was given to him on his 11th birthday. See, it is as good as new. Every one of these rods is in first-class shape, and there are few men who would be careful enough to have them revarnished now, but this man knows how to take care of his tackle. There are six rods in that case, and they couldn't be duplicated for less than $100, but the owner evidently puts his money's worth out of them. I don't know the names of many of the St. Louis men for whom I make rods and things of that sort. They come in and tell me what they want done and I do it, and they come back and pay me and that is the end of it. I know the Carrs and Mr. Van Blarcom and a few other sportsmen who want the best but there are a great many more I don't know. Mr. Van Blarcom caught and landed three carpon within an hour with one of my rods last fall. The tarpan rod usually weighs 18 or 19 ounces, but Mr. Van Blarcom uses a 9-ounce bamboo, and he finds it strong enough for the biggest of them. As I said, a fish never breaks a rod; the man does it."

Steel rods were in high favor a few years ago and some sportsmen still cling to them as the best tool for trout and bass, but the consensus of expert opinion seems to be in favor of the split bamboo. The cost of a rod, after the $15 mark is passed, depends largely upon the materials used for mounting. Agate is the best material for guides and German silver is as good as anything for the metal mountings, but, of course, there are other materials much more expensive that can be used.

COST OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Some curious figures are given by the Home Journal, of New York, regarding the cost of college life, and they show in a picturesque way how the young American wins a place in the front line, with or without aid and comfort from the "old man." The class graduating from the academic department of Yale spent approximately during its four years' course $1,250,000. This class numbers but 327 out of the 2,517 students at Yale, so when the expenses of this single class are considered it must be remembered that nearly seven times as many more students are spending equal sums. Moreover, the figures are compiled from statements handed in by members of the class, and are, therefore, more or less official.

Out of the sum named $135,000 was spent for room rent, $250,000 for board, $309,000 for tuition to the university, and $35,000 for books. The average for the freshman year was $859, for the sophomore year $888, for the junior year $972 and for senior year $1,001. While these figures at first sight may appear to be large, they are smaller on the average than for the ten preceding years, as is shown by a comparison of schdules. The cost to the individual student varies greatly. One student declares that during one year, when his finances were at a low ebb, he only expended $75 over and above what he earned during the course of the year.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

INDIA'S ANNUAL RAINFALL.

The average annual rainfall of the Indian continent, calculated upon data extending over the last thirty years, is forty-one inches. In 1899 the deficiency was five inches. In 1899 (when the monsoon broke that regulated the harvests of 1900) the deficiency was over eleven inches, or 27 per cent. Such a deficit is unparalleled in Indian records.—Indianapolis News.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

Steam thawers are expediting work in the mines of the Klondike this year.

PEERAGES GO BEGGING

A Thousand British Titles Awaiting Claimants, but No Estates Go With Them.

As one result of the queen's visit to Ireland the report has been circulated that it is her intention to revive an ancient Irish title to which a claim has been made by a Chicagoan. Incidentally this brings out the fact that over 1,000 British coronets are awaiting heads that can prove their right to wear them.

That some of these titles are rightfully the heritage of some of the leading families of the United States authorities express little doubt, and probably there is more than one unconscious citizen in comparatively humble circumstances whose name is entitled to a prefixed earl or viscount.

Beyond this, however, a possible claimant must look rather to expend money than to the inheritance of vast estates, as by the British statute of limitations all such have long since either passed beyond reclaim into private hands or lapsed into possession of the crown. It was recently officially stated that the largest sum of money held by the court of chancery awaiting heirs was only a little over $200,000. In this connection perhaps the strangest story told within a recent period is that of the ancient barony of Belhaven. In the middle of the century a coal miner of Lancashire, Scotland, named Watson, found it necessary to occasionally visit a pawnbroker's establishment in Glasgow, with whose clerk he became upon intimate terms. In the course of several chats the clerk, among other circumstances of his life, intimated that he believed himself to be the lawful heir to the barony of Belhaven, then about to fall into abeyance through the anticipated death of the childless holder of the title.

At the time this information did not particularly interest the hard-working miner, who, in due course, commencing to find his way up to a better position, ceased his visits to the pawnbroker, and consequently lost sight of the friendly clerk. Fifteen years passed away, and the delver in the earth found himself instead the employer of thousands of miners. By his own ability he had become one of the greatest coal property owners in the west of Scotland. He was a millionaire many times over, and, naturally, then turned his thoughts toward social advancement—not perhaps so much for himself as for the sake of his sons and daughters. He was particularly anxious that the latter should marry into the Scotch aristocracy. With all his wealth this was a difficult matter to accomplish in a land where pride of birth and democratic sentiment strangely enough go hand in hand. It is not easy for a self made native to form an alliance with a Douglas or a Campbell, who stands near the chieftain of the clan. Pondering over these matters he recollected the story of the pawnbroker's clerk. The title of Belhaven was one of the most famous in Scottish history. Perhaps, after all, the clerk was the rightful heir, as he bore the family name of Hamilton.

Further reflection determined him to discover if his old acquaintance was still alive. This he succeeded in doing, finding the clerk still in much the same position.

Mr. Watson again heard the story and apparently being satisfied of its genuine tenor, made what must have seemed to the clerk a startling proposition. Mr. Watson agreed to find the money to put forward the claim to the title, which, if proved valid, he would then endow with an income of $50,000 a year, provided the new peer would undertake to marry one of his (Mr. Watson's) daughters.

Needless to say, the clerk was willing to fall in with such plans, and, after an expensive suit, judgment was rendered by the house of lords in the appellant's favor. Then Lord Belhaven married Miss Watson and entered upon a life of novel splendor, in which everything was emblazoned with coronets. It is doubtful, however, if he enjoyed much greater happiness, for he was more than once heard to express a longing for a finan haddock or a dish of ball brose in place of the elaborate menus of Garmick.

It was Mr. Watson's natural ambition to be able to speak of a grandson as the future Lord Belhaven, but Fate took little heed of the desire of the millionaire, ironically blessing the noble couple with seven daughters in succession, but never a son and heir.

Thus when Lord Belhaven died a year or two ago the title passed away to another branch of the family, though Mr. Watson's disappointment may have been somewhat assuaged by being shortly after created a baronet and from the reflection that he may yet live to taken another step and become himself a peer.

WATER PACIFIES ARABS.

The artesian wells of eastern Algeria have reconciled tribes whom military terrorism failed to pacify. The first appearance of the rock-drill machinery merely provoked their banter, but when unfailing fountains of cold water burst forth and filled tanks and irrigation canals their jibes turned to silence and finally to grunts of approval. Now they are besieging the tents of the government engineers, begging them to try their luck here and there, and promising their political support in case an aquatic treasure trove should restore the productiveness of their parched-out fields. — Indianapolis Press.

CHINA'S ARMY STRONG IN MEN.

[Washington Star.]

The records of the bureau of military information of the war department show that the Chinese army comprises eight banners, with a total nominal strength of 300,000 men. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting, respectively, of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese. It forms a sort of hereditary profession, within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria. The Imperial guard at Pekin contains from 6,000 to 7,000. These are the troops that were expected to defend the foreign legations and protect foreign interests from the mobs.

The ying-ping, or national army, is also called the green flags and the five camps. This army consists of eighteen corps, one for each province, under the governor or governor general. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 660,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tien-Tsin army corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organization, drill and arms. They are employed in garrison duty at Tien-Tsin and at Taku and other forts.

Besides these forces there are mercenary troops raised in emergencies and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but said to be of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 300,000 men and on war footing at 1,000,000. The army as a whole, it is said, has no unity or cohesion. There is no proper discipline. The weapons are long since obsolete. There is no transport, commissariat or medical service.—Washington Star.

MARRIED "ON THE STRENGTH."

It is a standing joke the world over that the average English servant girl has a partiality for a soldier as a sweetheart. Few of the men can marry on their pay. As a matter of fact, marriage is forbidden them without the consent of the colonel of their regiment. When this is obtained the wife becomes what is known as "on the strength," and has quarters provided and a regular weekly sum allotted to her as additional pay to her husband. Many, as a matter of fact, marry "off the strength," and as their husband's money is not increased, the marriage being kept secret, they still have to work.—Chicago Tribune.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Maxim gun drill is now carried on in the various schools of instruction in Canada. Cadet corps regulations have been extended to include not only universities, colleges, collegiate institutes and high schools, but the public schools. Provision has been made for the formation of cadet battalions and cadet corps to be attached to existing battalions of militia. The medical field service for Canada is now so complete that Canada was able to send medical help to England as well as fighting men.—New York Tribune.

NATURE WORSHIP.

There is some reason to believe that the monoliths, forming the inner horse shoe of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, are of greater antiquity even than the oldest of Egyptian obelisks. They indicate a form of nature worship which is supposed to have preceded the polytheism of ancient Egypt. Their immense age is further suggested by their rough and unshapely appearance. They have not been worked into regular forms, like the obeliaks of Egypt, and they are destitute of inscriptions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A MEDIAEVAL SENTENCE.

A quaint procedure followed 100 years ago is still observed at the court of the manor at Frognal, Hampstead. An absentee member was recently mulcted in the sum of one shilling and the bailiff was formally ordered to place him in the stocks. There do not happen, however, to be any stocks.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

In some of the schools in Sweden bathing is one of the lessons impressed upon pupils. Three times a week they must disport themselves in swimming baths, and while the youngsters are enjoying this curriculum their clothes are purified in machinery merely provoked their steam ovens.

SABBATH SERVICES.

THE SEEDS OF RELIGION, A LESSON WHICH JESUS MADE PLAIN BY THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Lutheran church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; confession, 10 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; holy communion sermon, gospel: "How to Obtain God's Blessing."

No evening services, no Bible class; catechetical instructions only by appointment.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets.—L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching services at 10:45 a. m., subject: "The Hearer's Duty to Invite Others." A special feature of the service will be two solos by Julius John Trefz, a member of the Northwestern University Glee club, of Evanston, Illinois, and a leading soloist of Chicago.

The W. H. and F. M. society will meet at the church Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7. No evening service. There will be a meeting of the teachers on Thursday evening to study the Sunday school lesson.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church.—Rev. J. Webster Bailey will begin his new pastorate in Plymouth church tomorrow. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenue.—D. T. Williams, pastor. Subjects: "Settled Things" and "Philosophy of Conversion." Preaching services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Special music.

Mid-week prayer and praise service Wednesday evening at 8. Topic "Profit and Loss in Serving God."

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Morning services and preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:30; there will be no evening services. Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church.—Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor. Sabbath morning service at 10:30. Subject: "Refusing to Retain the Knowledge of the Lord in the Mind." Evening service, 8 o'clock; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Mid-week services Wednesday evening.

Thursday, July 26, the Sabbath school and church will have an all day outing in Bercot's grove, south of the city.

St. John's Reformed church.—John H. Bosch, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; morning services and preaching at 10:15 a. m. Rev. B. Ruf will occupy the pulpit during the morning services. No evening services.

Tuesday evening regular monthly business meeting of the Young People's society.

Wednesday evening meeting Sunday school teachers.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; roll call and classes at 12 m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Official board, Friday evening. Regular prayer meeting, Thursday evening. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church.—Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Public worship, with sermon at 10:45 a.m. No evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7:45 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets.—Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Mr O. B. Fitch, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45, subject of sermon, "Motive and Method in Beneficence." Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

Ladies' tea at Mrs. Sinclair's, 109 West DeWald street, Thursday afternoon.

Women's Missionary society at Mrs. Alex Wilson's, 46 Park avenue, Friday afternoon at 2:30.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets.—Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor.—No morning preaching service tomorrow, but the evening service at the usual hour, 7:45, will be in charge of Supt. Alex Johnson, of the state institute for feeble minded. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Prayer meeting and teachers' meeting on Wednesday evening at usual hours, 7:30 and 8:30.

The pastor will be absent at Bourbon, Ind., where he goes to preach the baccalaureate sermon of the Bourbon college and school of music. He also delivers an address on next Tuesday at the dedication of a new college building.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal churches tomorrow will be at 8 and 10:45 a. m. The Sunday evening services will be omitted during the hot months. St. Andrews' mission, South Wayne avenue, Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Alfred Grindle, superintendent. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor. Rev. S. H. Cain, of Immanuel Baptist church, will occupy the pulpit in the morning. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior, 1 p m.; B. Y. P. U., 3:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus, Thursday evening; Boys' brigade, Friday evening.

Immanuel Baptist.—Morning service adjourned to meet with the Tabernacle church. Dr. Henson is out of town. Pastor Cain will preach in his pulpit in the morning, subject: "Personal Characteristics of the Man of Galilee." In the evening at 7:45 preaching at Vogely hall.

The prayer meeting on Wednesday evening will be omitted.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Chapel Cox fame, will address a meeting in Vogely hall on Thursday evening at 7:45.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by Rev. A. E. Mahin, D. D.—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon, Dr. A. E. Mahin; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 6:45 p. m., Epworth league; 7:45 p. m., sermon, Dr. A. E. Mahin; music by chorus, Mrs. Gessman, conductor.

Wednesday evening, 7:45, prayer meeting.

Berry street M. E. church announcements: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., special music. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles F. White, pastor—Services of the second quarterly meeting will be held. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McAken, superintendent; the pastor will preach at 10:30, using as his subject, "Examples of Our Admonition;" there will be communion services after the sermon; the junior Epworth league will meet at 3:30 p. m.; the Epworth league will have charge of the quarterly love feast at 7 p. m., which will be followed by an after service at 8 p. m. General prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The choir will meet for practice on Friday evening.

Simpson M. E. church—The Sabbath school opens at 9:30 with a new feature: the first ten minutes is given to a musical program; the special feature tomorrow will be a mandolin solo by Prof. Earl Myers; Rev. W. H. Daniels, the presiding elder, will preach at 10:30 and at the close of the service administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper; senior league, 7 p. m.; the pastor will preach at the evening service and receive the class now on probation into full connection.

The Ladies' union will give a social at the home of Mrs. McCumpsy on the evening of the 19th.

The second quarterly meeting will be held at the close of the prayer services Wednesday evening.

St. Paul M. E. church, on Walton avenue, Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor—Quarterly meeting services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sacramental services at 10:30 a. m.; junior Epworth league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

Service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The general secretary, Miss Mills, has just returned from the Y. W. C. A. summer conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., and will speak of the work done in associations in this country and abroad.

An ice cream social will be held in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium Friday, July 20, under the auspices of the physical committee and for the benefit of the gymnasium.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor, 10:30 a. m., sermon; "The Pleasure of Helping Others." 8 p. m. service will be held in Masonic Temple; subject, "The Story of a Model Soldier." 9:30 a. m., Sunday school. 6:45 p. m., Christian Endeavor will be held in Temple. Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., meeting of the ladies of the church. Wednesday night, mid-week service; subject, "The Confession of Peter." Friday night, Bicycle club.

Bulletin of the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning July 15: Lord's day services Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Law as Interpreted by Christ;" preaching, 7:45 p. m., subject, "Vix Veritas, Vitz." Wednesday evening, prayer meeting. The Ladies' Aid will meet at Sister A. F. Bowman's on next Thursday afternoon. Choir practice Friday evening. Zach A. Harris, minister.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services at 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Truth;" golden text, "Lead me in thy truth, and teach me, for thou art the God of my salvation; on thee do I wait all the day"—Psalm 25:5.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Rev. D. T. Williams will address a mixed meeting at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m. in charge of the general secretary, J. W. Burns.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets; J. W. Lake, pastor. Sunday services—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent. Y. P. C. U. services at 6:45 p. m. Preaching services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. The official board will meet in called session Monday night at 7:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday night from 7:45 to 8:45.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue; Rev. P. Wilbur Botts, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, by Rev. Enos Berry, of Jefferson, Ind., in the absence of the pastor, who has gone to Stroh, Lagrange county, to conduct a series of meetings. Rev. Berry will also preach in the evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Mid-week meetings as follows: Monday evening—Holiness meeting, to be held at the residence of Mr. Roberts, No. 30 Smith street. Tuesday evening Class meeting. Thursday evening—Prayer meeting.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets. Sunday services at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Preaching in the English language both morning and evening. Y. P. A., 6:45 p. m.; subject, "The Needy at Our Doors;" Christian Evans, leader. Mid-week services—Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings 7:45. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m., services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:15 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Gertrude Wessel is visiting friends in Decatur.

Miss Florence Graf is visiting friends in Decatur.

Mrs. Charles F. Gerke has returned from a visit in Jackson, Mich.

Miss Barkus, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Bessie Colerick.

The Misses Hattie and Clara Bell are visiting friends in Marysville.

Miss Wilhelmina Myers, of Decatur, is visiting Mrs. Robert Harding.

Miss Blanche Bilderback has gone to James lake for a few weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Tierney left today for Mackinac Island for a week's stay.

Charles Niese, of South Bend, who has been visiting in the city, has returned home.

John Lipes is in Jeffersonville on business in the interest of the Belden-Larwill Electric company.

The Misses Minnie and Mary Ealing, of Monroeville, are the guests of Miss Gertie Colyer in this city.

Miss Miriam Dieratein, of Cleveland, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hartman, has returned home.

Fred Rump has been awarded the contract for the construction of a residence on South Harrison street for Edward Baines.

Mrs. Edna Block, of Wagner street, has gone to Columbia City, where she attends the wedding of her sister next Wednesday.

Ossian News: "Geo. Wittich moved his family from Fort Wayne to his property on Ogden street that he recently purchased of the Smith heirs."

Mrs. Labonte, mother of Rev. Father Labonte, pastor of the St. Louis Catholic church at Besancon, Jefferson township, is seriously ill from ulcers of the stomach.

The Fort Wayne branch of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen was instituted by State Deputy F. W. Howenstein Friday evening. A banquet was served after the ceremonies.

Section 4, of the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church, will entertain the ladies of the congregation and their friends at the home of Mrs. Thomas Sinclair, 109 West DeWald street, Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5.

The E'Galantes gave a dance at Robison park Friday evening in honor of Robert Cragg, of Pittsburg, a member of the club, who is visiting here. Miss Barkus, of Indianapolis, and Miss Yates, of Fort Davis, Pa., were out-of-town guests.

Mrs. John Gottlieb, mother of Mrs. Ben Gerard, and Mrs. Slagle, of this city, died at her home at Bucyrus, Ohio. Both daughters were at her bedside when the end came. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, of Lillie street, left today for Bucyrus to attend the funeral.

The joint committee of Sion S. Bass and Anthony Wayne posts, G. A. R., at a meeting last evening decided to go to Chicago over the Nickel Plate. A deal was also made with the Ossian military band to accompany the delegates to the national encampment.

Miss Nellie P. Savingy, of this city, and George B. Potts, of St. Thomas, Ont., were united in marriage Friday evening at the home of the bride's grandmother. The guests were a few friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Potts leave Sunday morning for St. Thomas, where they will reside.

Miss Myrtle Long gave a charming reception last evening in honor of her guest, Miss Laura Northrop, of Kansas City. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the music was furnished by a mandolin orchestra. Miss Long was assisted in entertaining by the Misses Zoe Long, Irma Henderson, Anna Philley, Laura Fee, Addie Diether, Agnes Beaver and Charlotte Martz. Refreshments were served.

NEW PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

REV. J. WEBSTER BAILEY, WHO WILL PREACH HIS INAUGURAL SERMON TOMORROW.

Rev. J. Webster Bailey, the new pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, arrived in Fort Wayne last evening from Lockport, N. Y., and is a guest in the family of W. V. Douglass, of West Jefferson street. Tomorrow morning Rev. Bailey will deliver his inaugural sermon as pastor of a Fort Wayne congregation.

The new divine is the son of a minister. He was born at Galesburg, Ill., and is forty-two years of age. His father, Rev. J. W. Bailey, D. D., had his first pastorate and professorship at Knox college. The son was graduated from Blackburn university, his father being president of that institution at the time. From this university he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M.

In 1882 Rev. Bailey was graduated from Lane Theological seminary at Cincinnati, and immediately thereafter accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at Cambridge City, Ind. Four years later he was called to the First Congregational church of West Rutland, Vt., where he succeeded Rev. B. Fay Mills, who afterwards became famous as an evangelist.

A SUCCESSFUL PASTOR.

Rev. Bailey, in 1890, was called to the First Congregational church of Lockport, N. Y., which pastorate he has just closed. The church is one of the strongest in western New York, and one of the oldest churches in that state, having at present a membership of between 500 and 600. During the pastorate of Rev. Bailey the membership has increased very largely, and the result of his work has been felt very largely over the western part of the state.

His closing appearance in the Lockport pulpit, on the evening of July 1, was the occasion for a magnificent recognition service which all the churches in the city united in tendering the departing minister, and his church was crowded to the doors. Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, president of the Lockport Ministers' association, presided, and pulpit, press and people of Lockport united in the warmest expressions of regard for Rev. and Mrs. Bailey, appreciation for their work there and the hope that their life and labors in Fort Wayne might be pleasant and successful. On Tuesday evening the congregation tendered a reception to Rev. and Mrs. Bailey in the church parlors.

Rev. Bailey possesses rare qualifications as a pulpit orator, and as a pastor has been signally successful. He will doubtless be extended a cordial welcome at his inaugural appearance as pastor of Plymouth church tomorrow. The latter part of August Rev. Bailey will return to New York to bring his family to Fort Wayne.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Daniel Harmon, son of the former proprietor of the Harmon house, was cleaning a revolver Thursday, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. He received the ball in the left thigh, and it passed down to a point behind the knee, where it lodged. Dr. G. C. Stemen attended him. The bullet could not be positively located and it is probable that an X ray machine will be called into use.

INDIANA WHEAT CROP FAILURE.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—The wheat crop of Indiana is regarded as an almost total failure. Corn, however, promises largely. All the wheat worth talking about, says good authority, lies between Vincennes and Evansville. In southeastern Indiana half of the wheat sown has been plowed up. The remainder will yield 25 per cent. In central Indiana and other sections not mentioned the failure is almost total. Corn will yield 175,000,000 bushels. By comparing the first ten counties of the state, as they stand alphabetically, as they reported last year and this year, J. W. Egnew, deputy in the office of the state statistician, estimates that the Indiana corn crop acreage this year will be 10½ per cent. greater than that of last year.

CADETS REACH EUROPE.

A cablegram from Lawrence J. Verner, dated at Hamburg, Germany, announces the safe arrival there of the company of Culver Military academy cadets that is now touring Europe. They left New York June 30, and will return early in September.

The Misses Daisy and Verdi Bowser are visiting Decatur friends.

He—I don't feel quite myself this evening.
She—Let me congratulate you.

ARE IN UGLY MOOD.

INDIANS IN MINNESOTA MAY TAKE THE WARPATH.

Danger of Outbreak Increasing and a Force of Armed Men Leave for Settlements.

Solway, Minn., July 14.—The danger of an outbreak by the Blanket Indians on Red lake is increasing. The Indian police from the agency have gone over to the point where the blanketers are holding their war dance and it is expected that trouble will ensue. Bulletins in Chippewa have been posted warning all friendly Indians and whites to remain away from the point or suffer the consequences.

Twenty mounted men left Solway late last night and will proceed to the agency and take instructions from Indian Agent Mercer. The men are well armed and carry each 1,000 rounds of extra ammunition, which will be distributed among the settlers. A petition will be sent to Governor Lind tomorrow asking that a detachment of state troops be sent to Red lake at once.

The Indians keep up their war dances and their shouts can be heard for three miles. At frequent intervals they discharge their rifles in the air. It is said that a large body of reds from the northern part of the state has joined forces with the blanketers and small bands of Indians are joining the main body hourly. It is estimated that the entire force numbers over 300 at present. The squaws and papooses have been sent north and only the young bucks remain at the point.

The white settlers at the point are preparing for an attack. The Indians at the agency have assured the whites of their support, but it is thought that many of them are going over to the blanketers. Nothing has been heard from Captain Mercer since his departure for the lake and fears are entertained for his safety. However, he is well able to care for himself, as he knows the country perfectly.

ANALYSIS OF FAILURES.

New York, July 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today will say:

"If the great increase in failures to $100,570,134 in the first half of 1900, against $49,664,061 last year and especially to $43,893,079 in the second quarter, against $21,695,635 last year, gave no occasion for diligent search, failure returns will be worth nothing. But today it is shown that thirty banking failures for $25,822,682, against thirty-one last year for $7,601,726, accounted for much of the difference; that 285 brokerage and real estate failures for $22,122,346, against 145 last year for only $2,328,215, accounted for another part, and that in building and lumber working and trade other large failures distinctly connected with those in realestate explain much more of the difference between manufacturing and trading failures last year and this. In these and much less important changes in a few other lines are seen substantially all the commercial disasters as yet resulting from an amazing rise in prices last year, followed by weary but largely successful efforts during the last few months to get back to a normal state of business. When this is seen, and the remarkable steadiness in number and size of the great majority of failures not for exceptional amounts, there appears ground for especial satisfaction that business has been on the whole so soundly conducted under conditions of unusual danger.

"Failures for the week have been 190 in the United States, against 160 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 24 last year."

Bradstreet says:

"While trade is still of only midsummer volume, the beginnings of improvement in demand are apparently becoming visible. The improvement is still one of tone rather than of actual demand, but with, as seems possible, a yield of 340,000,000 bushels of wheat, a next to record-breaking yield of corn and a very large production of oats, the western crop situation contains many encouraging features.

"The industrial situation is rather better, as a result of agreements upon wages by a number of iron and steel manufacturing concerns and their employes. Lower prices for lumber are apparently inducing more activity in building, though how much is due to this, or how much to the settlement of labor disturbances, is hard to measure.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,629,010 bushels, against 3,018,832 bushels last week and 3,263,815 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,022,068 bushels, against 3,014,290 bushels last week and 4,533,730 bushels in this week a year ago."

Mrs. William Graw has returned from a visit with friends in Lima, Ind.

THE SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

Jep Jones Tells Why Postmaster Salathiel Green Continues to Hold the Fort.

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BY M QUAD.

Salathiel Green was appointed postmaster of Squan Creek way back before the war, and up to two or three years ago nobody hankered arter his place. Then the salary was riz, the post office moved into a drug store, and 50 different men began to itch to boss the mail bags. It was Moses Jackson who made the first move. One day he went over to Tobias Brown's house, and out into the back yard where Tobias was mendin' a hoe, and arter sum talk about fish, crabs and the weather he suddenly says:

"Look-a-yere, Tobias, but 'sposin' the mayor of New York should cum down to Squan Creek to go out crabbin'?"

"Lordy!" gasped Tobias as he looked up.

"The mayor of New York is a heap of a feller—almost as much of a feller as the president of the United States."

"Yes, I know."

"If he was to cum down here to go out crabbin' he'd expect to be met at the train and welcomed. Sum one would her to make a speech and take him home to dinner. The man to do it is the postmaster. He's supposed to be the biggest man in Squan Creek. Tobias Brown, will you jist imagine Salathiel Green makin' a burnin' speech of welcome to the mayor of New York city, and afterwards entertainin' him at dinner!"

"Snaix and snails, but he never could do it—never!" whispered Tobias as he turned pale clear back to the ears.

"Of course he couldn't. He never made a speech in his life, and as fur dinner his wife would cook corned beef and 'taters and think 'em good 'nuff for anybody. It would jest be the death-blow of Squan Creek. Not one of us could ever hold his head up arter that, Tobias, we've got to do suthin', and we're got to do it right away."

"Lord save us, but I think we have!" answered Tobias.

"There is a man in this town who kin make a burnin' speech of welcome," says Moses as he stiffens up. "He is a man who has a cooper shop and three houses to rent. He was a tax collector for ten long years. He has bin down to Philadelphia and up to New York, and he ain't no hayseed. His wife also knows how to cook a dinner. It's that man who should be postmaster of Squan Creek, and here's a petition I want ye to sign to help bring it about. I'm the man, Tobias Brown, and ye kin sign yer name right there!"

Tobias put down his name and Moses thanked him and walked off, but he hadn't gone a hundred rods when he meets Philetus Langden, and Philetus pushes him up agin a shade tree and says:

"Look-a-here, Moses Jackson, but do you know what's keepin' Squan Creek in the quagmire of despondency, when Brigantine and Barnegat ar' soarin' on the wings of prosperity?"

"Mebbe we've got too many 'skeeters around here," replied Moses as he looks away over the marshes.

"It hain't 'skeeters nor bull-frogs nor chills," continues Philetus "nor it hain't that we don't ship more crabs than Keyport or Red Bank. It's jest because of our postmaster. Does anybody ever hear of him? Has he ever delivered a Fourth of July orashun? Do ye ever see him out to funerals? Does he take the lead when we hev a Sunday skule picnic? Never, never! Moses, we've got to hist him out o' that and hist a good man into his place. I'm diggin' 200 post holes and grubbin' out 48 stumps this summer, but I'm willin' to sacrifice myself and take the position. Here's a petishun, and I'll ax ye to put yer name down at the head."

"I never will do it!" says Moses.

"Mebbe you want it yerself?"

"Mebbe I do. That is I'm willin' to take it for the benefit of the town."

"But the town don't want ye!"

And so they jawed and jawed and called names and almost had a fight. That started everybody up. Before night there was 60 petishuns goin' round. Cy Henderson, who couldn't skassly read a sign-board nor tell the time o' day, goes round with his petishun and says:

"I ain't a-doin' this because I want office and Lew folks pint me out as a milyonaire. I'm a-doin' it that Squan Creek may git up and hump herself and git to be as big as Atlantic City. I can't do nothin' to help the town while I'm tongin' fur oysters, but as postmaster I'll make things hum or break a leg."

Pump Tompkins, who had never been to school a day in his life, and who wore one blue shirt the year 'round, had a petishun, and he went all around sayin':

"It ain't style and rich cloze I hanker arter, but I want to see Squan Creek put in the weather reports, same as New York and Philadelphia. She ain't never mentioned now no more'n as if we didn't hev no weather. I ain't sayin' that Salathiel Green ain't a good man, but he ain't got the good o' this town at heart. He jest lets things drift right along, instead of takin' off his coat and kickin' up the mud."

Dan Donshaw, who had never done anythin' great except to chaw terbacker and lie about sharks, had a petishun, and for three days he went around sayin' to everybody:

"I had to go up to New York last week with a box of lobsters, and when I said I was from Squan Creek nobody up thar' had ever heard of the town. One fellow actually asked me if it was up in the Catskills! D'ye 'spose if we had the right sort o' postmaster here we'd hev to suffer such insults as that? Salathiel Green is a purty good man as men go, but he ain't fitten to hold office. Instead of hein' out makin' speeches and holdin' Squan Creek up to

"THE OTHER FIFTY-NINE RIZ UP AND HOWLED."

the world he's playin' 10-cent-grosse with Abe Carter or killin' the worms on his plum-trees. I ain't wantin' office that I may swell around and boss anybody, but it's as plain as the nose on yer face that suthin' has got to be did or Squan Creek will dry up and blow away."

And so it was with 60 different men, and not one of 'em would git a single signer to his petishun. Sich as didn't want to change wouldn't sign, and sich as did wanted the office fur themselves. Things went on this way fur about a week, and then a public meetin' was called. The 60 candidates was all there. Moses Jackson started in to make a speech to boom hisself, but the other 59 riz up and howled, and a mixt-up later everybody was fightin'. Somebody locked the doors on 'em, and them candidates jest kicked and hit and scratched and pulled hair 'till the last one tired himself out and fell down. It was four weeks before the last black eye was cured up and the last scratched nose healed, and some folks predicted that a tidal wave would surely overwhelm Squan Creek. Nothin' of the sort happened, however. It jest cured 60 men from wantin' to be postmaster, and two new barns and four new houses was built that very year. As the preacher said from the pulpit one Sunday:

"Let the heathen rage and the wicked rip and tear; it's good fur what ails 'em."

A Slight Difference.

Diggs—I just finished reading an account of how they burned heretics at the stake in ancient times. Such barbarism would not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

Biggs—No, indeed! The modern heretic is let off with a roast in the religious journals.—Chicago Evening News.

THE JOKE DIDN'T WORK.

BY M QUAD.

Just as I was a mile and a half over the mountain I made a sharp turn to the right I caught sight of a grave and a rude headboard, and when the driver was asked about it he replied:

"That's the grave of Jim Burns, an old friend of mine, who was killed right thar' two y'ars ago."

"Killed by lightning?" I asked.

"No, sir. No Injuns around yere to kill anybody."

"A bear, perhaps?"

"No, sir. Poor old Jim was killed for a joke, and I'm not feelin' easy about it yit. I was comin' over this trail with five passengers, and when we stopped down at Murphy's fur dinner, same as to-day, one of the passengers comes to me and sez:

"'Tom, mebbe ye hev noticed that feller among us with the red whiskers and a loud voice? He's sassy and he's full o' brag, and we want to humble him into the dust.'

"'How ye goin' to do it?' sez I.

"'We'll put up a job on him,' sez he. 'He's blowin' around that this stage can't be robbed while he's along. If you'll git somebody to hold us up and humble old red whiskers we'll make up a purse of $50.'

"'It was to be a joke?' I queried.

"'Yes, a joke on the old red-whiskered man,' replied the driver. 'Jim Burns happened to be thar' that day, and as he was a great hand for a joke I put up the job with him. I gin him half an hour the start and then followed on, and as soon as we started the passengers began to work up the man. He had a couple of guns with him, and I could h'ar him blowin' and bluffin' as to what he would do if the stage was stopped. It jest tickled me, for Jim was an ugly-lookin' kuss and had a voice on him like the growl of a b'ar. I calkerlated he'd make red-whiskers go down in his boots at the first yell.'

"'Well, the stage reached the turn,' I said.

"'It natherally did, sah. When we reached the turn I slowed up a leetle and Jim jumped out and yelled for hands up. I pulled up the horses, and he hollered for the passengers to git down. Lord, how Jim hollered! You could her heard him two miles away. Everybody got down, and the passengers in the joke purtended to be half-skeert to death.'

"'But how about red-whiskers?'

"'Fur about a minit or two he 'peared to be ready to collapse, but then he pulled himself together and it was bad fur poor Jim Burns. He had a gun in both hands, and he opened fire and shot to kill. I don't know how many bullets he fired into Jim, but it wasn't less'n six, and then he put in half an hour scoutin' around to see if any more robbers was at hand.'

"'Then the joke was not a success?'

"'Not skassy, sah—not skassly. I got my $50, but Jim Burns is lyin' back thar', while the red-whiskered man was so mad about the put-up job that he druv all the other passengers out of the stage and made 'em walk 15 miles. I'm a great hand for a joke, sah, but I ain't jokin' no more—not with red-whiskered men. They may be great hands to brag, but they is also loaded for b'ar.'"

THE FORELOCK OF TIME.

BY M. QUAD.

The farmer who overtook me on the highway and offered me a lift in his wagon had a gravestone lying on the straw in the bottom, and after a little I got around to express my sorrow that death had invaded his family circle.

"Oh! I haven't had no deaths in the family," he cheerfully replied.

"Then the stone is for a neighbor, perhaps?"

"No, not that. It's for my family right enough—but none of 'em needs it jest yet. Can't you see the readin' on it?"

And looking more closely I saw that it read: "Sacred to the memory of ——, who died on the 13th of August, 1895."

"That's rather curious," I said, as I turned to the smiling and complacent farmer.

"Wall, mebbe," he laughed. "As I said, the stone ain't needed yet, but I'm takin' time by the forelock."

"But it reads the 13th of August."

"I know it does, and that's all right. On the 13th of August Jim Swipes is comin' over to my place from Delhi to run a foot race with my son Dan'l. Dan'l has got a great gait on him, he has, but Jim Swipes he thinks he kin beat him five yards in a hundred. We've got ten dollars on it."

"But what about the gravestone?"

"Don't git impatient. If Dan'l beats Jim then Jim will jump up and down and cuss everybody for ten miles around. If Jim beats Dan'l it won't be no fair show. Dan'l will whoop and yell and nobody kin hold him."

"There will be a row, eh?"

"Sartin to be. Jim will hev his friends there, and I've got five boys and a purty good crowd besides. If Dan't 'pears to be lickin' Jim then Jim's friends will raise a yell and pitch in. If Jim 'pears to be downin' Dan'l then our side will throw down thar' hats and go in for glory."

"And you don't know who the gravestone is for?"

"No, sah. If one o' Jim's crowd needs it 'll sell it fur what it cost me; if one o' my crowd needs it I'll throw it in as a gift. It jest struck me that I orter be prepared for a climax either way. Stranger, will you be around here about the 13th of August?"

"I don't think I shall," I replied.

"If you happen to be you come to the race. I shall sorter count on you to take my side in case of a row, but if you'd rather set on the fence and be neutral nobody won't blame ye. Yes, sah, it jest struck me to take time by the forelock and buy that gravestone, and if the foot race don't come off and nobody is killed, I'll lay it aside agin a camp-meetin' or a huckin'bee!"

Must Want Light.

Bobby—Pa, what is a Nemesis?

Pa—The first wife of a bigamist, Bobby.—Judge.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by Dreier Bros., druggists.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

MISSIONS AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

How the Work of the One Has Been Retarded by the Fiendish Work of the Other.

The drink evil which has in Christian lands grown up in spite and defiance of the ministrations of the Gospel, and beneath the full light of Scripture truth, and has become the greatest curse of these lands, and the greatest hindrance to the work of the church, is found to be as great a curse in heathen lands and the greatest barrier to the success of the Gospel among the heathen, and for this, strange as it may appear, those nations that seek to Christianize the heathen are largely responsible for the introduction and perpetuation of the drink evil. What are the facts?

Strange as it may seem, the Brahmirical, Buddhist and Mohammedan religions, considered as pagan and false religions, absolutely prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, the curse of nations and races. While by nations claiming to possess the pure and true religion, this curse is legalized and perpetuated, and in some instances forced upon the native races in heathen lands. Strange as it may seem, while the people of pagan nations are renowned for their sobriety, the people of Christian nations are notorious for their drunkenness, and wherever Christian nations have sought by commerce and missions to civilize and Christianize peoples the drink evil has been transferred and proved a curse. In the judgment of those conversant with African affairs, the drink traffic has proved a deadlier evil than the slave trade to the people of that country. Rev. James Johnson, the native pastor of the island of Lagos, who was sent by the Christians of that place to plead their cause before the English parliament in 1857, closed his testimony before a commission of the house of commons with the words:

"The slave trade has been to Africa a great evil, but the evils of the rum trade were far worse. He would rather his countrymen were in slavery and being worked hard, and kept away from the drink, than that the drink should be let loose upon them."

Even the New York Tribune was moved a few years ago to say editorially: "Think of the monstrous hypocrisy of so-called Christian nations, vaunting themselves on their enlightened civilization, professing a desire that the Gospel should be carried to all peoples and then flooding the dark continent armed with the rum bottle, and in cold blood debauching and ruining its people. On the one hand are the missionaries, on the other hand is the rum of Christendom. Free rum against a free people."

The superintendent of Lutheran missions in West Africa wrote a few years ago. "The vilest liquors imaginable are being poured into Africa in ship loads from every quarter of the civilized world. On one small vessel, in which myself and wife were the only passengers, there were in the hold over 150,000 gallons of New England rum, which sold on the coast for one dollar a gallon in exchange for palm oil, rubber, camwood and other products common to the country. I have seen landed from one steamer at a single port, 10,000 cases of gin, each containing 12 three pint bottles."

Recently an African missionary wrote:

"Dear friends, we have a very mixed cargo—four missionaries, 2,000 hundred weight of gunpowder, and barrels and casks of gin without number. Our ship's surgeon, a very wicked man, said to me, pointing derisively to the gin and rum that were being unloaded at every point along the African coast: 'There are the Bibles and hymn books Christian America is sending over to civilize heather Africa.'"

At a meeting in London a few years ago Baboo Chunder Sin said: "What was India 50 or 60 years ago, and what is she to-day? The whole atmosphere of India seems to us resounding with the cries of helpless widows and orphans, who often go the length of cursing the British government for having introduced intoxicating drink."

At the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, Narasima Charya, a Brahmin of Madras, said with an outburst of feeling: "Our friends of the Brahmo-Somaj have been picturing to you Christianity standing with a Bible in one hand and the wizard's wand of civilization in the other; but there is another side, and that is the goddess of civilization with a bottle of rum in her hand. I know of a hundred people in my native land who are addicted to the drink habit. Of course we have ourselves to blame; but remember that to ape the conqueror, is one of the vices of the conquered, and that the fashionable habit of drinking is borrowed by the Hindus from the English. Oh, that the English had never set foot in India! Oh, that we had never seen a white European face! Oh, that we had never tasted the bitter sweets of your civilization, rather than it should make us a nation of drunkards and brutes!"

As a result of the introduction of intoxicating drinks into these countries by Christian nations, the heathen are prejudiced against the Gospel and its missionaries. They see the same nations that send the Gospel of peace on the waters of life to the children of darkness, send also the spirit of evil or fire water, and, in too many cases, the same vessels that carry missionaries of light in the cabin carry casks and barrels of darkness in the hold.

True, they who send out missionaries are a different class from those who send out rum, but in the minds of the heathen it is all the same. The only opportunity they have of judging the people of Christian countries is when sailors and traders land in their midst, and traders do business with them. They say, these are American Christians or English Christians, and see what their religion does. Hence, when missionaries from Christian lands go among the heathen to propagate the Gospel, not infrequently they are accosted thus: "Why do you come here? Why do you not try to teach and reform your countrymen? Would you have us adopt such a religion as yours, to abandon the customs of our fathers, to become drunkards and blasphemers? You tell us if we remain heathen we shall certainly perish, but it is better that we should suffer than embrace a religion like yours."—James B. Dunn, D. D., in Union Signal.

A WISE CHIEF.

Indicts Summary Punishment on a Man Who Was Peddling Whisky to the Indians.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells a good story of Chief Jonas Wolf, a famous Indian chieftain of the Chickasaw tribe. Chief Jones was regarded by President Lincoln as the ablest Indian he had ever seen. Fully realizing that whisky was a dangerous enemy to the peace and prosperity of his people, Chief Jones was a bitter foe to the whisky peddler, and he was always averse to enforcing the laws made to keep all intoxicating liquors out of the territory. In many instances he did not wait for the law's slow delays, as offenders frequently discovered to their sorrow.

"YOU MAKE INDIAN DRUNK."

Some years ago he encountered a well-known whisky vender whom he had

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choicest Sugar Corn 6c lb. | Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Cleanest Yellow Extra C Sugar 5½c lb. | Best Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Best Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. | Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a novelty to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 9c lb. | Our Best Roasted Rio, 12c lb.
Very best Green Rio, 12c lb. | Excellent Pan Roast, 15c lb.
Old Government Java Green, 25c lb. | Roasted Java, 25c lb.
Fine Mocha, green, 25c lb. | Roasted Mocha, 30c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains the same.

Good, Young Hyson, 25c lb. | Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 30c lb. | English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. | Good Oolong, 25c lb.; best 35c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 30c lb.; best 50c lb. | Japan Tea, 25c best, 40c lb.

Tea Dust in 4 lb packages, 50c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 10c can. | Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Cal. Egg Plums, 10c can. | Choice Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 10c can. | Lenox Baked Beans, 10c can.
California Peaches, 12c can. | Early Dawn Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries, 12c can | String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 8c lb. | Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. | Sun-dried Apricots, 20c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb. | Dried Cherries, 15c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb. | New Currants, 8c lb.
| No. 1 Evaporated Peaches, 25c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, 7 lbs., 25c. | Best Mackerel, 10c, 12½, 25.
Extra White Fish, 5c lb. | Scotch Herring, 2 for 25c.
Extra White Fish, 10c lb. | Holland Herring, keg, 50c.
Mackerel, 5c, 8c. | Best Georges Bank Cod Fish, whole 7c
Labrador Herring, 2c each. | Shredded Cured Cod Fish, 5c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. | Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 50c gallon | Neatsfoot, 50c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 50c gallon | Fish Oil, 35c gallon
Castor Oil, 50c gal. | Lard Oil, 50 gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 10c per gallon. | Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal. | Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. | Log Cabin Maple Syrup in bottles, 25c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Keller Island Catawba, 75c gallon | California Angelica, 50c gallon
Keiser Island Port, 50c gallon | California Muscatel, 50c gallon
California Sherry, 50c gallon | Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c.
German Kuchenmeister, $1.00 gallon. | Whiskies, new, $1 to and $2.50 gallon.
German Kuchenmeister, bottles, 50c. | Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Par Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. | Horse Shoe, Plug, 60c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 40 lb. | Battle Ax and Jno. L. Lewis, Per Plug
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 50c lb. | Mountain Navy Plug, 25c plug.
Our Many Cigars, 5c per box. | Drumbo Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 5c per box. | Golden Star Smoking, 35c lb.
Tam Large, $1.25 per box. | Mail Pouch, 60c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, 10c lb. | Fine Bon Bons, extra, 15c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb | Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb | Cream in Drops, 15 lbs.
Gum Drops, 8c lb | Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good assortment at low prices.

Window Shades, good, for mach. | Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25 cents. | Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard.
Window Shades, best, 35c and 50. | Floor Oil Cloths, good, 25c yard.
Lace Curtains, good, per yard, 22c. | Fine Floor Cloths, best, 35c yard.
Lace Curtains, best, per yard, 35c. | Ingrain Carpets, good, 35c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 45c. | Ingrain Carpets, 40c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 55c. | Extra Supers, per yard 65c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.

Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.

All grocers, 15c. and 25c.

DR. BULSON,

25 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours—10 to 4. Telephone 613 Main.

Office 'phone 981 Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 W MAIN ST

Railway authorities of the Mexican government have been ordered to use certain safety appliances. All the passenger cars must be so equipped before the end of 1901.

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to — | Arrive | Leave

Pittsburg and Cleveland ..... * 3 30 am | * 5 20 am
Cincinnati and Chicago ..... * 3 30 am | * 3 45 pm
Chicago ..... * 4 30 am | * 9 35 pm
New York and Washington ..... * 9 40 am | * 3 25 pm
Pittsburg and Cleveland ..... * 9 40 am | * 3 25 pm
Maxinkuckee Lake ..... | * 12 00 m
Toledo and Pittsburg ..... | * 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago ..... * 1 30 pm | * 10 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago ..... * 12 15 pm | * 12 05 pm
Toledo and Pittsburg ..... * 2 15 pm | * 3 30 pm
Plymouth and Chicago ..... * 5 00 pm | * 1 35 pm
Glenwood Crossing ..... * 7 00 pm | * 7 45 pm
New York and Washington ..... * 11 40 pm | * 4 00 am
Chicago & Philadelphia ..... * 11 40 pm | * 4 00 am
Pittsburg & Cleveland ..... * 11 30 pm | * 4 00 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia ..... * 4 45 pm | * 10 30 am
New York and Washington ..... * 4 45 pm | * 10 10 —
Valparaiso & Chicago ..... * 10 15 am | * 4 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In Effect June 17, 1900.
CENTRAL TIME.

NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north ..... 11 55 a m
" " " " ..... 4 10 p m
" " " " ..... 9 40 p m
From Richmond arrives ..... 1 00 a m
SOUTH BOUND.
For Richmond and Cincinnati ..... 7 00 a m
" " " " ..... 8 45 p m
From Grand Rapids arrives ..... 6 20 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Express, Express daily ..... 5 00 a m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily ..... 11 45 a m
No. 24 Accom. Pas. and daily except Sunday ..... 6 40 p m
No. 18 Fast Express, daily except Sunday ..... 9 07 p m
No. 30 Toledo Accom., Sunday only ..... 7 10 a m

GOING WEST.

No. 99 Indianapolis Express daily ..... 3 50 a m
No. 123, Local Express, daily ..... 9 27 a m
No. 5 Continental Limited, Mail, daily ..... 2 40 p m
No. 4 St. Louis Limited, daily ..... 8 20 p m
No. 23 Peru Accom., Sunday only ..... 10 20 p m

Telephones—Home—Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.) ..... 7 05 a m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.) ..... 9 00 a m
No. 8 Mixed (except Sun.) ..... 4 00 p m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) ..... 9 00 a m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mixed (except Sun.) ..... 10 00 a m
No. 7 Mail & Express (except Sun.) ..... 6 00 p m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.) ..... 5 00 p m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) ..... 10 30 a m

[illegible] from Van Buren [illegible]
[illegible] Fort Wayne [illegible]
[illegible] Improvements [illegible]
[illegible] Depot [illegible] seriously
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] New York
[illegible] Star
[illegible] address C. A. Asher
[illegible] P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD. | ARRIVE

No. 462 Way Freight ..... 2 50 p m
No. 6 Mail, Express and Mail ..... 11 25 a m
No. 8 Detroit and Chicago Express ..... 4 40 p m

SOUTHWARD | DEPART

No. 463 Way Freight ..... 8 55 a m
No. 5 Mail, Express and Mail ..... 11 55 a m
No. 439 Detroit and Chicago Express ..... 4 00 p m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 42 carries (except Sunday) ..... 7 35 a m
No. 6 Chicago Express ..... 4 15 p m
No. 8 Toledo (Sunday only) ..... 6 30 p m
No. 131 Local Freight ..... 5 30 a m

NORTH.

No. 41 arrives daily (except Sunday) ..... 11 40 a m
No. 5 (daily except Sunday) ..... 12 25 p m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives ..... 10 35 a m
No. 130 Local Freight ..... 4 45 p m

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN

The Handsomest and Most Gallant of All the European Monarchs.

Were the sovereigns of Europe sending a delegate of their class to the United States, they ought to choose the king of Sweden and Norway. He is the handsomest of them all, the most accomplished, affable and distingue. Without being a ladies' man, he is the most polite to ladies. His once raven hair is now white, but that adds to the dignity of his air and mellows what was too strikingly picturesque in his appearance. The king has the frankness of the sailor, but tempered by the delicate feeling of the born and cultivated artist. If he sometimes acts on unreflecting impulse, it must be said that he is driven by some true instinct. His spontaneity gives a rare grace to his actions. Whatever he says or does vient de source.

There is a truism in his reverential attitude toward the French flag. His father, Oscar I., was brought up in the cult of the tricolor, which when he was a boy was making the victorious tour de l'Europe. Josephine, wife of Oscar I., was a daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, who under the tricolor was for a good many years viceroy of Italy. The actual king is only one generation from Marshal Bernadotte. He and his brother Charles XV. were the only descendants of the Empress Josephine who inherited her physical grace and captivating gifts. But his mind is on a far higher plane than hers, for he is orator, historian, poet, musician and no mere dilettante. Has he not also played with distinction and often under trying circumstances, the part of the constitutional king? On no occasion has he lost his temper with the Norwegians or said a rasping word. Their grievances are chiefly sentimental, but that does not make them the less embittering. The king last week paid the first visit to the Norwegian pavilion. He offered, on leaving, his arm to the wife of the commissioner and asked her to show him the way to the Swedish pavilion, which was next door or nearly so. Policy was behind the civility. But it did not show. What the king did seemed a chivalrous homage to the attractive appearance of the lady.

Oscar II. is seventy-one, but does not look it. He is an early riser, keeps to the habits of regularity he acquired in the navy, retains the sobriety of his southern ancestors, and lives as much as he can in the open air. Nobody could have guessed his age the other day as he drove through Paris with President Loubet. The latter is ten years younger, but looked the more elderly. There was no stoop in the neck of the king, no dimness in the black eyes, the glance had lost none of its magnetism. As the bows that were lavished by the spectators might have been for the president, he did not bow, but kept his head uncovered. It was frankly bare, as if he did not possess a hat. Truly he was a show king.

Had not Oscar II. been born to royal station he might have been the great tenor of his time. His voice was matchless in tuneful sweetness, warmth, timbre and expression.

This is the first time that the king of Sweden and Norway (from deference to the Norwegians he likes the double title) has been the guest of the republic. He comes with a numerous suite. The day he visited the president of the republic in state the military members, following the king's example, made a fine show of orange and black plumes in their hats. They will not bring them out on any other occasion, as there is to be no review in the king's honor. In semi-state Oscar II. wears the undress uniform of a Swedish admiral. The cap is white and flat, with a glazed leather peak. I believe there is no navy to speak of in Sweden. The Danes are, I have heard, in respect to warships, on a more important footing than the Swedes, and the Norwegians than either in regard to the merchant service.

The Parisians say that the king speaks French with an English accent. That would not surprise me—his English is so good. I never heard him speak French, but he has a French talent for paying neat compliments. His fluency also is southern French. Bernadotte was a Pau advocate and his wife was a Marseillaise. The fluency of a Gascon is a different thing from the facile verbosity that Lord Russell of Killowen so dislikes. Oscar can find fault, but when the spark of anger has once flashed he easily forgets. He shows often in his judgments, and especially of Norwegian malcontents, the virtue of charity—the great virtue of the great as of the small, for does not charity forestall the work of time in cicatrizing rankling wounds?

Oscar II is alive to all the faults of policy of that ill-balanced genius, Charles XII. The portrait of Charles hangs over his desk at Drottingholm. Pointing to it, the king said to me when I had the honor to be received there: "Charles XII brought Sweden to the very verge of ruin. He roused Russia to a sense of her strength and forced her on. The Swedes know this. Yet they love his memory, and, indeed, idolize it. He had great but hardly exemplary qualities, except in being hard on himself. It was his misfortune to come to the throne at an immature age, and as king to plunge into action quite unenlightened by experience. His career might have been very different in its consequences had he served a military apprenticeship as crown prince."

The King of Sweden and Norway is not luxurious. The bedroom at the villa Evans, hung with blue silk brocaded with roses, pinks and lilies of the valley is surely not to his taste. His bedroom at Drottingholm is curtainless. It is as narrow as a passage. The walls are only rescued from bareness by engraved portraits of his ancestors and cabinet photos of members of his family. As this apartment is not one of the showrooms of the palace, the iron campbed is not a piece of affection. Of course, he would not suggest that he would like better simplicity in the rooms for his personal use at the Villa Evans. His sitting room is tapestried with green brocade, and the gilt frames of the chairs and fauteuils are in the Louis XV. style. But what must go home to him is the Gobelins copy of "La Greffe," after one of Raphael's cartoons. This work of art hangs opposite his bonle desk, a piece of furniture brought from the state Garde Meuble.

The petit salon, which may be regarded as belonging to the bedroom, would be the paradise of a petite maitresse. It is in the worn-out Louis Seize style, a style invented when Marie Antoinette and her ladies were amusing themselves with pseudo rusticities and pseudo sentiment. The delicate silk that lines the room in fluted folds is embroidered with lilacs, chrysanthemums, May and wild roses. Beribboned baskets are filled with sweet-briar roses and other June flowers. The late M. Felix Faure would have reveled in this elegance. I am sure King Oscar would prefer, had he the time to look around him, the more sober style, with the beautiful paintings, of the British pavilion.

The Saxe-Coburgs were not to be compared with the Bernadottes in discharging the showy duties of constitutional monarchy, or, indeed, any of the duties. The latter warmed easily to any work they had to do, and were remarkable for personal culture and public spirit. There has not been a prig or pedant in the whole family for three generations. Oscar I made a splendid gift to Christiania, and showed public spirit in all directions. Charles XV was a very accomplished artist and a connoisseur of art furniture. A more loving father never lived. But he decided that his only daughter was not to have the matchless carved oak furniture now at Ulriksdael. He bought it for £16,000, and I think it the greatest bargain that any collector ever picked up. This furniture is Bavarian, and was made before the Thirty Years' war. His sister Eugenie refused to marry Napoleon II. If Empress of the French she would have to live out of Sweden. She inherited all the diamonds—and magnificent they were—of her aunt Maximiliana, Empress of Brazil, but where could she wear them without outshining every other lady? It was a pity to lose the interest of the money they cost. She therefore sold them. But instead of hoarding the money they fetched she devoted it to a hospital for children.—London Truth.

FOR WARDING OFF EVIL.

From the point of view of artistic and essentially Oriental design the pagoda possesses the most interest. These singular constructions, at least one of which nearly every city possesses, fairly dot the surface of the country. Their purpose appears to be twofold—either as monuments commemorating the virtues of the munificence of some departed benefactor, or as agents of "feng shui" (literally "wind and water," the spirit genius of good and evil, which, if properly propitiated, will ward off pestilence and famine and permit only prosperity and happiness to visit the neighborhood.

These very curious towers are of great antiquity. Chinese records authenticating their origin at least as far back as the early part of the Christian era. In size they vary from the little ones, which are nothing more than roadside shrines, to what was once the most beautiful and largest—the celebrated porcelain pagoda of Nanking, destroyed in the Taiping rebellion. This extraordinary structure had a height of 261 feet, was built of masonry and covered with glazed tiles of many colors, and was a monument to native skill in erection as well as to artistic sense in design. Unfortunately, most of the large pagodas are being allowed to crumble to decay, although some are tended and give hope of standing for other generations to admire. The prominent ones vary in height from 100 to 200 feet, are usually octagonal in plan, with straight but tapering sides, and always are composed of an odd number of stories.—Engineering Magazine.

HOW PEKIN IS FED.

Conditions Affecting the Possible Starvation of the Legation Inmates.

Among the dangers to which the foreign population of Pekin is exposed must be included that of its supplies being entirely cut off by the insurgents, says the London News.

At ordinary times the city is greatly dependent upon frozen meats brought in from Mongolia on the backs of camels. The Mongolia market, adjoining the British legation, is the rendezvous for innumerable "strings" of camels and the half-savage drivers, and on this unsheltered spot may be seen exposed for sale the carcasses of sheep, strangely contorted, which have been skinned while warm and left out to harden in the severe frost of a Mongolian night prior to transportation to the Chinese capital. Partridges and other game are similarly prepared for transit to Pekin, and are purchasable in the frozen state throughout the long north China winter and well into spring. In the hot season live animals are driven into Pekin and slaughtered according to demand, but the bulk of the food supply is at all times derived from places at a distance, even from beyond the great wall, there being but little produced within the confines of the vast city itself save root crops, and those on a small scale, derived from the fields that occupy part of the space known as the Wai-chung, i. e., the Chinese portion, and separated by a cross wall from the Nui-chung or Tartar city.

How important is the daily supply by camel caravan of the necessities of life to the Pekinese may be gauged from the fact that over ten thousand "ships of the desert," on an average, enter and leave the gates of the capital every twenty-four hours. Ride out at whatever time one may choose it is certain that long "strings" of these useful beasts of burden, the leading quadruped bearing between its humps a Manchurian driver and at its throat a bell, and followed by a score or so of its fellows, the head of each animal roped to the tail of the preceding one, will be met with beyond the walls, either bound inward to market or bound outward to the hills. The last of the string likewise bears a bell, and its tinkle assures the leading driver that none of his charges have broken loose.

In the plight of the Chinese capital today it is almost certain that the ordinary traffic cannot be carried on. The roads to the northward, as well as those entering from the east and south, are in the possession of the boxers, as witness the destruction, reported some days ago, of the British ambassador's summer residence, which was situated a little to the northwest of Pekin, at the base of the nearest range of hills.

It is true that the camel traffic has of late years been appreciably diminished by the facility with which supplies could be brought up from the coast by railway, but it has by no means been abolished, and the railway not having been available for some time past, owing to the operations of the boxers, the probability is that the inhabitants of the capital have had to rely more than ever upon their Mongolian market for the means of existence.

If it be true that the rebels secured the approaches to "Legation street," and the quarter in which all the foreign residents were congregated, last week, it is certain that provisions cannot have been conveyed to the beleaguered garrisons, and save for the trifling stocks that may have been accumulated within the "compounds" of the various embassies, there is nothing, unless relief comes, but starvation or submission to look forward to. Submission to a Chinese mob, it is almost needless to say, would be only another form of extinction.

So long as the ammunition for the Maxims held out, however, and so long as the Chinese were unable to mount cannon upon the city walls to play upon the legations from the adjacent and commanding heights thereof, it is certain that a stout resistance to the onslaughts of the howling rabble will have been offered. Beyond this all is conjecture, and the possibilities are too apparent to be contemplated with calmness.

FORTUNES IN CHURCH JEWELS.

The jewels in the possession of the Greek church are worth more than the collections of all the crowned heads of Europe. The church has been accumulating these treasures for many years. The figures and pictures as well as the holy books in the Greek church are studded with gems of immense value, and the church plate is so costly that it is impossible to estimate its value.—New York World.

USES FOR CHIMNEY SOOT.

Experiments in France have shown that chimney soot is valuable, both as a fertilizer and as an insecticide. Its fertilizing properties are particularly noted in gardens and meadows. M. Dreserre, a wine grower in southern France, avers that "chimney soot kills the phylloxera with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and at the same time endows the vines with extraordinary energy of growth." Other experimenters, however, have not found it effective in the case of phylloxera, although it kills many kinds of larvae—Youth's Companion.

POKE FUN AT THE KAISER.

A half dozen years ago the inventive Berliner wits put many anecdotes about the kaiser into circulation. Soon after the kaiser wrote his poem, "Sang an Aegir," which was considered a very indifferent performance, the following circulated about the cafes of Berlin: One Berliner says to another, referring to the tradition that the castle is haunted by a so-called white lady: "Did you hear that the white lady was seen by the watch at the castle the other night?" "No; how was that?" "Well, a watchman saw the white lady and followed her from room to room. She glided along and finally disappeared through the door of the kaiser's study. The watchman then gently opened the door and peeped in, and there sat the kaiser writing poems—but not a trace of geist." Geist in German means both a ghost and genius.

The other anecdote must be prefaced with the following bit of dictionary information for readers not familiar with German: Geschwader means a squadron and it is also slang for boastful, empty talk; thederei is shipping and federei is shallow speechifying. The kaiser's well known fondness for naval affairs and for speechmaking is caricatured in the following: One Berliner says to another: "Oh, I had a most remarkable dream last night." "What was it?" "I dreamed that the kaiser had abdicated in favor of Prince Heinrich, only he reserved the geschwader and the thederei for himself."—Brooklyn Eagle.

ELECTRIC POWER IN THE NAVY

The cautious experiment of electrically driven turret turning machinery on the Brooklyn, of chain ammunition hoists on the Puritan, the system of blowers and exhausters on the Wilmington, have all been grouped on the Kearsarge and Kentucky. These two battleships have more of their auxiliary machinery driven by electric power than any other warship afloat. These battleships represent the intermediate stage between steam and electrically driven auxiliary machinery, and show results in economy of coal.—Chicago Tribune.

STREET COOKING IN CHINA.

The Chinese believe in early rising, and begin their workday several hours earlier than Europeans or Americans. In this particular the high officials set a good example, for they hold audiences and transact business at daylight. The street kitchens which may be seen in any Chinese town do business at all hours of the day and night, and had become well established institutions several thousand years before the American owl restaurant was thought of.—New York Tribune.

JOHN HAS NO SUNDAY.

There is no Sabbath in China, but to make up for this there are many general and local festival days. Business is suspended only on the first day of the year, and then everybody makes merry and celebrates the day with good eating and drinking. The first three days of the lunar year and several days about the middle of April are devoted also to worship at the tombs. The days of relaxation and merrymaking are the two solstices and the festival of the dragon boats.—New York Tribune.

FOUGHT IN FANCY UNIFORMS.

The present war in South Africa is showing the nearest approach the British army has ever made to rational dress in the field. It seems almost incredible in these days of easy and serviceable khaki, for instance, that the life guards fought at Waterloo in scarlet coatees, light blue overalls with gold stripes down the sides, and heavy brazen helmets of old Roman pattern, with a black bearskin crest and a red, yellow and blue "hackle feather."

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

"The marvelous cure of Rena J. Stout of consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind.," writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. "She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured." It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

LI HUNG CHANG'S WIT.

Great Chinaman's Tour of the World Strewn With Bright Apothegms and Epigrams.

In no country is the short, pithy proverb more valued than in China. The fashion was set by Confucius, founder of Chinese philosophy, who habitually spoke in proverbs. Li Hung Chang is known to the occident chiefly by reason of his genius as a soldier and statesman, but besides these he is a philosopher and retailer of proverbs and apothegms of no mean order. During his memorable trip around the world he continually surprised Europeans and Americans by his witty and apt sayings, as well as by his abrupt questions, both pertinent and otherwise.

Many years ago he laid down a policy for the treatment of foreigners which has become universal in both China and Japan. It is: "Let us use foreigners, but do not let foreigners use us."

He admired Gen. U. S. Grant and showed the general many honors when the great American soldier was on his journey around the world. After he had gone Li Hung Chang, in making some comparisons, said: "General Grant and I have suppressed the two greatest rebellions known in history." He referred, on his own part, to the great Tai-Ping rebellion, probably the greatest uprising of its kind known to the world.

When the great Chinaman was in New York he was entertained by Mayor Strong. During his interview Li asked the mayor why he had not taken part in the civil war. The mayor replied that his brother had been in the army, but that he had stayed home to take care of the family and was in civil life. "Ah," said Li, "you were a very good soldier in time of peace, I suppose, and a very good civilian in time of war."

At another time he was discussing governments and said: "Five thousand years ago China was a republic, just as the United States is today."

"What made you change your form of government?" he was asked.

"The change," he said, "was the most gradual in the world, and our first emperor was a plowboy."

When he was in England he uttered an aphorism, the result of a short acquaintance with the two gentlemen concerned in it. It was as follows: "Your Lord Salisbury is a man who says little and means much. Your Mr. Gladstone is a man who says much and means little."

When Li was in Germany the kaiser asked him: "How do our women compare with those of China?"

"I really cannot tell," said Li, slyly, fastening his eyes on the corsage of a lady who was present. "We never see half as much of our women as you do of yours."

TO WARD OFF EVIL.

From the point of view of artistic and essentially oriental design the pagoda possesses the most interest. These singular constructions, at least one of which nearly every city possesses, fairly dot the surface of the country. Their purpose appears to be twofold—either as monuments commemorating the virtues or the munificence of some departed benefactor, or as agents of "feng shui" (literally "wind and water," the spirit genius of good and evil, which, if properly propitiated, will ward off pestilence and famine and permit only prosperity and happiness to visit the neighborhood.

These very curious towers are of great antiquity. Chinese records authenticating their origin at least as far back as the early part of the Christian era. In size they vary from the little ones, which are nothing more than roadside shrines, to what was once the most beautiful and largest—the celebrated porcelain pagoda of Nanking, destroyed in the Taiping rebellion. This extraordinary structure had a height of 261 feet, was built of masonry and covered with glazed tiles of many colors, and was a monument to native skill in erection as well as to artistic sense in design. Unfortunately, most of the large pagodas are being allowed to crumble to decay, although some are tended and give hope of standing for other generations to admire. The prominent ones vary in height from 100 to 200 feet, are usually octagonal in plan, with straight but tapering sides, and always are composed of an odd number of stories.—The Engineering Magazine.

WHEN NATURE IS PRODIGAL.

Nature's economy, in some respects, appears to border on close-handedness, but in the matter of meteorological premonitions she certainly seems resolved to avoid the charge of half-way measures. Forests moan all night, like the nymphs at the death-bed of Pan; the lamentations spread from hill to hill, from river valley to river valley, till they become as weird as a chant of the Druids, and as pathetic as Kent's Dolorosa in F, with organ pedals and despairing cadences—all to announce the fact that in the course of the next forenoon the gathering clouds are going to result in a shower of one-half inch, standard United States rain gauge.—Indianapolis Press.

FOUND IN AN ANCIENT TOMB.

The oldest obelisk in the world is that found by Lepsius, in 1843, in a tomb near the pyramids of Gizeh, and now preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin. Besides being the oldest it is the smallest of existing obelisks, being only 2 feet 2½ inches high. It has been classed among the monuments of the IV.—V. Dynasties, about 4,000 B. C., and its form is that of the earliest representations of an obelisk on Scarrabei.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our Presidents.

Washington's own description of himself is the best one. When ordering a suit of clothes of a London tailor, he wrote that he was "a man 6 feet high and proportionately made; if anything rather slender for a man of that height." In those times it was a convenient thing to have a friend with a foot of the same size as your own, as Washington had in Col. Beiler, when he availed himself in his directions across the water of that gentleman's last, "only a little wider over the instep." When Washington was in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1751, where he spent the winter with his invalid brother, Lawrence, he had the small pox and his face always bore faint traces of the disease.

John Adams was of middle height, vigorous, florid and somewhat corpulent, quite like the typical John Bull. Vanity and loquacity, as he freely admitted, were his chief foibles. Thomas Jefferson was very erect, agile and strong. He had strong features, with prominent chin and cheek bones.

James Madison was small of stature, modest and quiet, neat and refined, courteous and amiable. James Monroe was tall, well formed, with blue eyes and light complexion. John Quincy Adams was a great student and described by his friends as a noble fellow. He was cool, resolute and good-humored, with a broad brow and a firm mouth.

Andrew Jackson stood 6 feet 1 inch in his stockings, far from handsome, with a long, thin, fair face, high and narrow forehead, abundant reddish, sandy hair falling low over it, eyes deep blue and brilliant when he was aroused. He had a slender, graceful figure. He was a bold rider and a capital shot, the sort of hero, when he became president, for whom people threw up their caps and shouted themselves hoarse.

Martin Van Buren was a very polished gentleman, "punctilious, polite, always cheerful and self-possessed." It was charged against him by those not friendly to him that he dined too well, lived too well, kept too good company, had tastes too refined and a tone too elegant.

William Henry Harrison made few enemies, though the subject of hostility. His most pronounced feature was his nose of the Roman order. His expression was always serious. John Tyler also was a gentleman of solemn mien. James K. Polk was of middle weight, rather spare; he had bright, expressive eyes and an ample, angular forehead. He was generous, benevolent and pious.

Zachary Taylor, old "rough and ready," had the almost warlike expression of an Indian chief. He was remarkable for the purity of his character and for his modesty.

Millard Fillmore was a cultured, agreeable man. Franklin Pierce had a frank, open face, and was warm-hearted. He was more popular than any occupant of the white house after Washington. James Buchanan was the only bachelor president and one of the most polished in manner and attractive in appearance.

MISSION OF THE THADDEUS.

From the moment the first American missionaries landed on the shores of Hawaii from the little brig Thaddeus—which, considering her mission, may be called the Mayflower of the Pacific—the work finally leading to the annexation of those isles to the United States, steadily progressed. But the influences bringing about so momentous an event worked slowly, silently, and, for the most part, unsuspectedly in their trend for many years. In fact, it is only in the light of retrospection that it can be now seen that actually they were at work as early as indicated.—The Forum.

FROZEN STIFF, BUT LIVE.

It is a common experience among mountain climbers to find butterflies lying frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies, on being taken to a warmer climate, recover themselves and fly away. Six species of butterflies have been found within a few hundred miles of the north pole.—Chicago Chronicle.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2,738.

In the Superior Court of Allen County, State of Indiana.

Emmett Martin vs. George W. Klingman, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of said court, in the above entitled cause, I have levied upon and will expose for public auction, at the court house door, in said county, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., of the 11th day of August, 1900, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, viz:

Commencing four and one-half (4½) feet west of the northeast corner of lot number nineteen (19), Maples' addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence south to the south line of said lot number nineteen (19); thence east twenty-four (24) feet; thence north to the place of beginning.

And on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time, and in the manner aforesaid, offer for sale the fee simple of the above described premises. Taken as the property of the defendants to satisfy said order of sale.

A. E. MELCHING,
Sheriff Allen County.

Robert B. Dreibelbiss, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-28t

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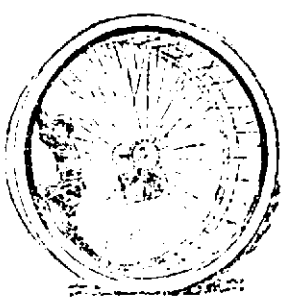

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